

FBIS

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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with all-union radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, APN political observer Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov and IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashev]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day, comrades. The Soviet position outlined in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to a PRAVDA correspondent exerted a favorable and stabilizing influence on the development of the main international events of last week. The replies immediately attracted the attention of the press, public and political circles throughout the world. The precise and well-reasoned analysis of contemporary international relations made by Comrade Brezhnev was fully supported and shared both by the socialist countries and the progressive public of other states. The calm and confident tone of the head of the Soviet Union attracted universal attention. Representatives of the most varied political trends greeted with profound satisfaction our country's readiness to hold talks aimed at stopping the arms race and, in the name of detente, talks which would be honest and fair, observing the principle of equal security. The Soviet people and our friends abroad, said Leonid Ilich, can rest assured that the Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable. It is determined by the decisions of CPSU congresses and is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines a consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. It has justified itself over past decades and we shall continue to follow it. No one will divert us from this course, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed.

U.S. Foreign Policy

Nevertheless, ruling circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries have lately been whipping up the arms race more and more openly, striving to put an end to detente and stirring up military psychosis.

Well, now I would like to turn your attention, Gennadiy Ivanovich and Stanislav Nikolayevich, to the following question, namely, the turnabout in American foreign policy, from detente to feverish militarization, which would appear to be sudden. It seems to have appeared comparatively recently, at the end of last year, did it not?

[Gerasimov] Well, President Carter has made a statement to the effect that it is only now that he has reexamined his attitude to the Soviet Union. In reality, the events in Afghanistan have served as no more than an occasion to push American policy in the direction it had already turned. And the United States has found a new pretext to justify this change in its policy. Let us recall certain recent and rather alarming events: the pressure the United States has been exerting on its European allies to increase their military budgets by 3 percent every year, regardless of the international climate; the decision made by the President to build the expensive so-called MX missile system; the decision made by the NATO Council on American Eurostrategic weaponry, which is very alarming; and finally, the new long-term military program of the Pentagon, in which expenditures will now grow not by 3 but by 4.5-5 percent annually, above the inflation level.

How can one carry out such a program without pretexts or causes? And so begin the fabrications, about the Soviet military threat and, for example, here it would be appropriate to recall the so-called mini-Afghanistan, the rehearsal which ended in failure, by the way.

I mean the hullabaloo around the recently unexpectedly discovered--several months ago--Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

[Sobolev] Yes, the picture was approximately the same, if you remember. Thunderous speeches by President Carter, threats aimed at Cuba and its friends, the organization of a military command in Key West, Florida and large-scale military maneuvers in the Caribbean, which were advertised with all the American enterprise and experience in such matters. A show landing of marines was organized on Cuban territory, at the Guantanamo base, where, according to American information, there are more of their own soldiers than the Soviet servicemen they contrived to discover in Cuba. In addition to which, the Soviet servicemen are in Cuba at the invitation of the government and people of this country, while the American soldiers are there contrary to their wishes.

But the United States tried to squeeze everything it could from its discovery in Cuba. The hawks started saying that in view of the presence of the so-called Soviet combat brigade, there could be no question of ratifying SALT II, that is, ratification of the treaty on the limitation of strategic weaponry. But all in all, one must say that the rehearsal was foiled. In the United States itself, there were some sober heads to be found and even politicians close to the administration made helpless gestures at the sight of the awkwardly fabricated specter of the Soviet threat. The astonishment of Western Europe was even greater.

It was not even concealed by the leaders and heads of state and government. One could recall other rehearsals as well, rehearsals of attempts to prove the myth about the Soviet military threat. There were attempts to use the American-Iranian conflict for the same purposes. Falsehoods about concentration of Soviet troops on the borders of Iran, Soviet penetration into Iran and so on were cooked up. It should be said that within the policy of confrontation to which Washington has now turned one can distinguish various aspects. Both the well-known military aspect and the aspect of economic pressure in the form of so-called sanctions, and the political operations of the type of the special session of the UN General Assembly. Finally, there is ideological confrontation. It has always been present, only now it has been strengthened to an extraordinary degree. There is a very intense campaign to mold public opinion, both in America and the world, a campaign of disinformation and propagandist distortions in which, while justifying the present aggressive, adventurist course of action, cause and effect are quite frequently interchanged. This is also an important subject which could be dwelt on in more detail. What do you think, Stanislav Nikolayevich?

[Kondrashev] Yes, it is true that in the policy of confrontation, which President Carter and his administration have now adopted, a particular place is occupied by ideologic confrontation. And it has indeed been strengthened now. An atmosphere of psychosis is created in which people lose all good sense, and those who need it find it easier to conduct an aggressive militaristic policy.

In particular, the world's atmosphere is also filled with the American radio fog. And what this fog contains! Even extending to canards about Soviet troops advancing to the Afghan-Iranian border and preparing a sudden march aimed at seizing the Iranian oil-fields. This is not simply sensationalism by reporters who have not checked their facts. These are calculated acts of politicians. They wish to conceal the real state of affairs regarding their present military preparations behind tales about the Soviet threat. And people only need to barely scrape the surface to discover that both the story of the American hostages in Tehran and the events in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union came to the aid of the Afghan revolution, are merely pretexts for justifying the course of action Washington started thinking about a long time ago.

Here it seems appropriate to again recall what happened exactly a year ago. In Iran the shah's regime collapsed as a result of a very broad popular revolution. In Washington, they spoke at that time of an earthquake, a political earthquake, which destroyed the shah, the American favorite and the most hated man in his own country. But of course it was not matters concerning love and hate which worried American strategists then. They lost the gendarme of the Persian Gulf who protected their interests. He planned to set up, with the help of the Americans, the world's third largest army, employed more than 40,000 American advisers, mostly military, and generally Americanized his country in every possible way transforming the culture, religion and customs of his people. The Americans then, last January, needed a new gendarme in place of the shah.

[Sobolev] One could recall that in Washington then they were feverishly looking for candidates. They tested the ground in Saudi Arabia but its leaders rejected the role of regional gendarme. They had seen what it entailed from the example of the shah. As-Sadat, who is prepared to do anything for American billions, offered his services. But he is far too odious a figure for the Arabs. And now Israel, another one, which will embitter the Arabs even more and thereby create an even greater potential danger for American oil and strategic interests.

[Konrashev] Yes, the Americans sought but did not find a way out. And this was a year ago. But let's return to the present. An unprecedented American naval armada has been concentrated in the Persian Gulf. This is, you see, the new gendarme. The quick-reaction forces, for which the Pentagon specialists are seeking airports, harbors and bases in the Near and Middle East, are also a gendarme, the same thing they had been looking for. Thus, even if there had been no story about American hostages in Tehran, it would have had to have been invented. It, or something else. But with the same aim of justifying the intensified American military presence in that area.

[Gerasimov] Excuse me, Stansislav Nikolayevich, this is precisely the aim, it seems to me, with which the CIA, the Pentagon and the State Department, together with the assistance of Pakistan, were preparing their revenge for Iran and counterrevolution in Afghanistan. And now, when these plans have collapsed, the United States is planning to turn their latest failure into a political gain. Washington is furious but it has decided that Afghanistan will in return help them to write off everything else--the record military budgets, MX missiles, Pershing's, Tomahawks, underwater and surface atomic armadas, Tridents, Poseidons, Wimitz's and Coral Seas. Even though, judging from reports coming from Afghanistan the situation there is normalizing, Washington is doing everything possible to prolong the anti-Afghan campaign. Sacrificing the heads of Afghan counterrevolutionaries [Basmach] and bandits and the state interests of Pakistan and its neighbors does not worry the United States, of course. Nor does it lament by the way, the many thousands of millions of dollars the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign costs them.

[Konrashev] Incidentally, it is also important to note the changes in American military strategy. If from the end of the sixties the White House, under the impression of the lessons of Vietnam, has been putting forward the concept of war waged by someone else--the slogan of Asians against Asians--then they have again forgotten the lessons of Vietnam and are returning to the same old thing, to American military expeditions and intervention with policing functions which the Pentagon is taking upon itself, upon its own armed forces. This does not mean that attempts to create new blocs have been excluded.

Such attempts are being undertaken. But the thing is that Washington has become convinced, by the example of the shah, that American henchmen cannot fulfill very successfully punitive and policing assignments and that they, so to speak, are prevented from doing this by their own peoples. As we know, this is only one element of the real state of affairs, but it too shows that under the guise of reaction to the events of today American imperialism wants to solve its former problems. However, the real state of affairs is unfathomable, due to Americans' special, notably imperialist ways of thinking and actions. The Americans think that their so-called vital interests are affected by events thousands and thousands of miles away from their shores and that others do not have the right to worry about their security, even on their own borders.

[Sobolev] I think that we must try to go back further into American-Iranian relations. It is well known that a quarter of a century ago, having toppled the national government of Mossadeq, CIA agents returned their puppet, namely the shah, to power.

[Kondrashev] This is correct and very well-known fact. But less well known is another and in my view also a turning point, which in the long run predetermined the fate of the former Iranian shah. This turning point and I would like to remind you of it, was at the end of May 1972. U.S. President Nixon, after his visit to Moscow, flew to Tehran. And there he issued an order to supply the shah's army with any amount of all sorts of the most up-to-date military equipment. These were the tactics of Nixon and of Kissinger, of course, of alternating elements of cooperation with elements of competition in relations with the Soviet Union.

In Moscow an important step was taken along the path of detente and in Tehran the Americans began to build up their armed fist and also their direct military presence on the Soviet border. Perhaps this was an internal provocative gesture but incidentally it is quite possible to find a connection between this American carte blanche for the shah to buy weapons and the capture of the American Embassy in Tehran. It is merely that there are different links between these events. A regime detested by its own people and fulfilling the function of a regional policeman and also ready to carry out special American orders in relation to a neighboring great power. This was Iran under the shah. Is it necessary to mention that on the other side of the ocean it was considered to be a model of stability until a certain time?

[Gerasimov] The United States not only regrets what has been lost but is also afraid that the example of Iran might become infectious.

Well, for example, the American journalist Henry Brandon wrote recently that Khomeini unleashed, set free, such anti-Western forces that it will be difficult to restrain them. And by entering into a confrontation with a new revolutionary Iran the United States is losing its positions in the Muslim world. The United States is now ready to exploit the events in Afghanistan to restore these positions.

[Sobolev] Yes, but in Afghanistan they did not manage to achieve anything either.

[Kondrashev] Well yes, Washington would also like to create stability on the Iranian model, on the model of the shah, in Afghanistan, by turning it into an anti-Soviet bridgehead. But this has not worked. Rounding off in general the subject of the real background to the American aggression which has now increased, I believe it is worth stressing the truth which has been proven by the entire postwar development.

Although America, especially right now, is portraying itself as the defender of the Third World from the Soviet threat, it is precisely it who is the historical, main and permanent source of tension. It is (?pursuing) the aim which is being passed off almost as a right, namely, to be present everywhere, to command everyone and to interfere everywhere under the pretext of safeguarding its national interests. I would make this analysis, in brief, only (?on) the example of Iran, but after all one can find the real background to the present events also in the Near East, where the Americans are destabilizing the situation by putting their money on Israel and splitting the Arab front with the help of As-Sadat, in playing the Chinese card against the Soviet Union, and the Pakistani card against Afghanistan and India and in many more things.

[Sobolev] In a nutshell I would like to add that it seems on the face of it that the present propaganda campaign of so-called sanctions by Washington is directed exclusively against the Soviet Union. Moreover, on the basis of these anti-Soviet attacks, the United States is actively trying to enlist the sympathy of certain developing countries. Well, if one goes, for instance, by the recent AAPSO statement, the developing countries understand that the present intrigues of imperialism, while not inflicting noticeable damage to the Soviet Union, might have a strong effect on the political and economic positions of the developing states. The military alliances which Washington is now trying to knock together and the strengthening of the military presence off the shores of Asia, Africa and Latin America all harbor a serious threat to the sovereignty of the countries in these regions. What is the policy of the United States in relation to Iran and Afghanistan if not an intention to show that, for the sake of maintaining its diktat in the so-called Third World, America is ready to stake everything. Last year, when the Iranian shah and the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza were forced to part with their power and flee, certain political figures in the United States reproached--and reproached unjustly, by the way--the administration that it was, according to them, abandoning its foreign friends and was thus giving rise to concern among reactionary rulers who rely almost exclusively on American aid. Well, this was of concern not so much for the dictators but rather for the transcontinental monopolies which the dictators were helping to plunder their own countries.

[Gerasimov] Now the Carter administration has all but resolved to show all dictators, and of course its own transnational monopolies, that it is prepared to pay any price for the sake of defending their interests. (?Thus we can see here the) manifestation of the so-called Carter doctrine. We are now being promised that next week, on 23 January, the American President will make a serious, almost epochal speech in which he will proclaim the Carter doctrine. But nevertheless certain observers are forecasting that the novelty will consist in returning to the old times of the doctrine of deterrence. Let's just wait and see.

Western Europe's Attitude

[Sobolev] Last week the American administration made a lot of effort to also force West Europe to realize the dreams of the military-industrial complex of the United States. They had a little success in this but comparatively little. What do you think, Stanislav Nikolayevich?

[Kondrashev] I think that the political moods in America and West Europe do not coincide fully right now and that in Europe they value more the fruits of detente and succumb less to the panic which Washington is deliberately evoking. With the various tirades ringing out from Washington, the West European governments are ready to solidarize but they do not want to join the actions of the Americans, namely, the American sanctions.

Only Britain is an exception here, blindly following America and to all intents and purposes fulfilling its orders, which is demonstrated, for instance, by the visit of the British foreign secretary to Pakistan and certain Persian Gulf states. France and the FRG are demonstrating restraint and one can say emphatic restraint, which does not yield either to American psychosis or to persuasion by the Americans to join the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Here one can quote interesting and fairly characteristic statements by the British SUNDAY TIMES which wrote about the recent meeting between Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt where precisely these matters were discussed. Here is what this paper said: They both think that the long-term policy of detente in Europe, that is the maintenance of good working relations with the East regardless of political differences, is too valuable to risk for the sake of distant Afghanistan. Such a stance, as you know Vitaliy Sergeyevich, also predominated at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries held last Tuesday. Not only France and the FRG, but also Italy, Greece, Turkey and Denmark voiced their opposition to the American sanctions there. And in this Washington did not manage to achieve much.

[Sobolev] On the whole it exerted very strong pressure on the European countries and also on the countries of other regions.

[Kondrashev] Quite true...

[Sobolev] Pardon me, I will interrupt you. For instance, Brazil and Argentina are famous for being major exporters of grain in the world. Well, Dale Hathaway, under secretary at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has in essence admitted that strong pressure was exerted on Argentina, for instance. If you remember, a representative of the Argentine Government said right from the start that Argentina does not intend to curtail its trade relations with the Soviet Union. In response to this the United States reported that it nevertheless intended to curtail them. Then Argentina put things right yet again and said that it would continue to sell foodstuffs and grain to the Soviet Union. In response to this, Carter--the President and a spokesman of the State Department have the same surname--stated that the United States will continue close consultations with Argentina and expressed the hope that Argentina's decision was not a final one. That is, to be brief, the policy of arm twisting will be continued throughout the world.

[Kondrashev] Quite right. And here it may be worth saying a word or two also about Japan, which is another of the world's leading economic powers. At first, according to reports, Japan intended to follow the United States in the matter of sanctions. But then it evidently had second thoughts, with an eye to West Europe, and, as KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported, slammed the brakes on, that is, refused to take the American line. Not for nothing, for it would have been a form of self-punishment, since the curtailment of trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union would have hit Japan's own economy as well. So the Japanese thought again, and revised their original approach.

Subjective Causes of Policy

[Sobolev] I should like now to come back to my question about the motives for the turn in American foreign policy. Don't you get the feeling that, at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, aside from the objective causes of such a turn in foreign policy that we've already talked about, certain subjective causes have also appeared? What do you think, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

[Gerasimov] There are certain subjective causes, but they are connected with the objective conditions of American political life. The fact is that the United States is entering a periodic, recurrent, almost obligatory phase of demonstrating toughness and resoluteness. The phase begins with a decline in the popularity of the current President as a result of the fatal discrepancy between elections promises and deeds, and of a worsening of internal problems, which the administration--the new administration--had usually promised to solve quickly or at least reduce or mitigate. The internal problems are proving to be hard nuts to crack, so the attention of the population is being diverted by blowing up external ones. And with the inevitability of mushrooms after rain, accusations of softness spring up, to which the government replies with a show of firmness. Well, in general the origins of this political tradition are obscure. Primitive tribes have their initiation rights in which the youth becomes a man; the monarchs of the past had a penchant for intimidating their subjects or neighbors; and in the democracy on the other side of the Atlantic, where cowboy films are ever popular, there is admiration for the manliness of the good guys, who are decent fellows but know how to be quick on the draw or ready with their fists when it comes to sorting out the baddies.

[Sobolev] And, incidentally, in the West European press just now, President Carter is being more and more often described or portrayed as just such a dashing cowboy--not a real one, not one of those who really mind the cattle somewhere in Texas, but the hero of a Western, ready to blaze away in all directions without stopping to think. Without any doubt, this image will impress a good many film fans in the United States who were brought up on blockbusters. But abroad, people feel differently about attempts to transfer to international relations the methods of the saloon brawl, and this willingness to adopt a showy campaign pose and smash and break up all that has taken many years to create in the name of a calmer life for the human race and man's greater confidence in the future. Thus West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, quoted by DER SPIEGEL, has sarcastically remarked that in a presidential election year the Americans think too much about impressing the voters in Ohio. In particular, that is evidently the reason why Washington has, in Bonn's view, reacted frivolously and amateurishly to events in Afghanistan.

[Gerasimov] I would add that, in following that cowboy tradition, Carter is possibly more of a cowboy than the others. But, in principle, it's a tradition. Remember how John Kennedy went to West Berlin and said he was a Berliner, as a show of resoluteness. Lyndon Johnson demonstrated a far-reaching decisiveness by sending American Armed Forces into Vietnam. Richard Nixon, too, was a decisive man on a regular basis. His reckless decision to mine the port of Haiphong is one example. And when they began to brand Gerald Ford as a weak president, he was decisive about saving that ship, the Mayaguez. The whole thing was pointless, by the way, and it was done at the cost of uselessly sacrificing lives, as Americans later found out. And now, evidently, it's Carter's turn. Opinion polls have indicated widespread disillusionment with his domestic and foreign policy; so now it's up to him to show the world that there are no flies on this President either. And the beaten track here is anti-Sovietism: The events in Afghanistan are one more occasion for displaying one's resoluteness.

[Kondrashev] I think it may not be superfluous to recall that, of course, cowboy also has a political meaning. In a general way, it asserts that might is right in international affairs. And if we try to find the first cause--conscious or unconscious--of these actions, of this sharp turn toward confrontation, I think a possible cause may be the fact that the Americans still cannot reconcile themselves to the strategic equality, the parity, that has recently emerged between the Soviet Union and the United States. They want superiority; they want supremacy.

[Gerasimov] And have said so many times, by the way, including President Carter...

[Kondrashev] And have said so many times.

[Gerasimov] I should like to say now that this decisiveness that President Carter is demonstrating goes to absurd lengths, since, for the sake of demonstrating it, Carter has, for example, sacrificed the cultural and scientific ties with the Soviet Union.
[words indistinct]

[Sobolev] [Words indistinct] Attempts to stop the Moscow Olympic games, for example. And how can one use events in distant Afghanistan to justify freezing in the Senate the SALT II treaty on limitation of strategic arms? After all, official Washington has itself reiterated again and again that SALT II is not a concession to the Soviet Union and not a present for good behavior but a treaty corresponding to the interests of American national security, that it cannot be tied to questions--other questions--of Soviet-American relations. But now they have done just that. Now Carter has canceled out in one blow many, many years of diplomatic negotiation, so much effort. Now, the treaty's not dead, it's been postponed, its ratification, that is; postponed, certainly, until the new president takes office, that is, for a whole year.

This illogicality, this inconsistency in American foreign policy, implies by its very nature that that policy is the loser. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent, very rightly remarked that the one-sided measures being taken by the United States are tantamount to a serious miscalculation of policy and, sooner or later, will rebound on those who initiated them. We can sum up by saying that the international situation has become noticeably more complex. Washington is playing a wild game in foreign policy--bluffing, blackmailing, deceiving. Well, all these efforts are like a boomerang. As for the Soviet Union, we, as Comrade Brezhnev has said, look to the future with optimism; and that optimism is well founded. We understand that the deliberate worsening of the international situation that has been brought about by American imperialism expresses its displeasure at the consolidation of the position of socialism, the upsurge of the national liberation movements and the strengthening of the forces working for detente and peace. We know, Leonid Ilich stressed, that the will of the peoples has blazed a path through all obstacles to the positive direction in world affairs that is capaciously expressed by the word detente. That policy has deep roots. It is supported by powerful forces; and that policy has every chance of remaining the leading tendency in relations between states.

Comrade listeners, this is the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. Goodbye.

WFDY BODY SUPPORTS SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD181031 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Responsible for the World's Destiny"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the WFDY Bureau special disarmament commission has ended in Moscow.

Participating in the session were 25 representatives of WFDY member organizations from countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The participants focused their attention on questions connected with the tasks of the younger generation's struggle for peace, detente, an end to the arms race and disarmament. Here problems of disarmament were examined in connection with the most acute and urgent questions of young people's situation in different parts of the world.

Practically all the speakers devoted most attention to the NATO decision to deploy new types of American nuclear weapons in a number of West European countries.
[paragraph continues]

It is characteristic that representatives of non-European countries also spoke of the danger of this step to the cause of peace and disarmament--which attests to the concern of the whole world's younger generation for the fate of peace. Many described specific protest actions in their countries against the dangerous U.S. and NATO plans. Speaking of the importance of the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna, the session participants also did not overlook the U.S. President's recent speech on American television. They condemned J. Carter's irresponsible statements, permeated with cold war phraseology, and pointed out that the measures outlined by the U.S. administration, particularly the deferment of ratification of the SALT II treaty, could harm the cause of detente and disarmament.

Concerning the question of events in Afghanistan, the majority of session participants approved the policy of the new government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and came out in support of the aid given to that country by the Soviet Union. The participants in the enlarged commission session also outlined plans for further joint action by young people of different countries in the struggle to preserve peace and deepen the relaxation of international tension. They discussed specific steps to prepare for and hold the world forum of young fighters for peace, detente and disarmament, scheduled for Helsinki next January at the suggestion of Finland's youth organizations committee.

This session was an important step in preparation for the next WFDY Executive Committee session.

U.S. CALL FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT MEETS LITTLE SUCCESS

LD201416 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 20, TASS--"All true friends of sports and the Olympic movement resolutely resist the provocative stratagems of cold-war instigators in the USA, Britain and some other imperialist powers, that are seeking to use sports as an instrument of their politics and to prevent the forthcoming get-together of the youth of the world on the arenas of the Olympic games in Moscow", SOVETSKIY SPORT writes today. The newspaper quotes pronouncements by high representatives of the world of sports, and of the public of the countries-participating in the Olympic movement, who come out against the political stratagems of the governments of some countries, directed against the Olympiad-80. "The U.S. administration's customary tactics of arms twisting, gross pressure, blackmail and demagoguery meet with a vigorous rebuff on the part of the world public opinion and Olympians of various countries," SOVETSKIY SPORT writes.

"The attempts by imperialists to plant mines on the Olympic field are being exposed by the development of events, by life itself, SOVETSKIY SPORT stresses. Moreover, even many Western organs of the press have to admit how unpardonable and clumsy are these new acts of sabotage. Thus, observers of various countries point out that the endeavors of some U.S. figures to present the case so as to show that their calls for a boycott have already been 'realised' by some sports organizations of other countries are simply a juggling of facts. This is how, for example, it happened in the cause of Saudi Arabia. As far back as in October last year, the NOC of that country announced that it would not be able to send its team to Moscow for competitions. A jubilant voice from Washington, amplified by the Voice of America, was heard now, stating that the U.S. policy, you see, is also shared in Riyadh. Such devices are known to have always been peculiar to the authors of cold war. They have been also borrowed by the present opponents of friendship and detente".

A. PETROV SEES CARTER REVERTING TO 'COLD WAR DOGMAS'

ID211115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[A. Petrov article "Captive to Cold War Dogmas"]

[Text] Shortly before the new year, U.S. President J. Carter announced a long-term militaristic program. Within the next few days, he intends to announce, in pursuance of that program, his doctrine, worked out in the manner of the "Truman doctrine," on the need for the United States to defend in the conditions of the eighties "the vital interests of the United States in Asia, in the Near and Middle East, in Europe and other regions of the world." Attempts are being made to explain the proclamation of this program by some "global responsibility" of the United States, its "leading role and influence in the world arena." This program, according to the plans of its writers, should avert "winds of change," including social change in different countries of the world since such changes cannot be reconciled with an order that would suit the monopoly circles of the United States. They proceed from the United States' claims to unimpeded access for American monopolies to sources of energy and raw materials, to usurp the right for themselves to dictate prices of energy, to determine what and where is "just" and "free" and what is not, and to interfere accordingly, up to using armed forces, in any events in any region of the world, however far it may lie from the United States.

The keystone of Carter's program is an unprecedented buildup of military might on which reliance is placed in the settlement of world problems; not a policy of negotiations and detente but confrontation and force as "the decisive argument." The President does not conceal that he had been moving toward this since 1976. J. Carter says that the United States was orientating itself to creating a counterpoise to Soviet military might. Thus he actually admits that promises to cut U.S. military spending were nothing more than an election trick and that there were no serious intentions behind them. References to the "growth of Soviet military might" are introduced by Carter for the sake of appearances, while all the rest shows the real meaning of the policy of his administration and at the same time reveals where the real causes of difficulties lie that were encountered by detente in general and military detente, in particular, towards the end of the seventies.

But this evidently seems insufficient to the U.S. President. He would like to make the states in the eighties and beyond revolve along the same spiral, the spiral of the arms race. The slippery, dangerous path onto which the Carter administration is trying to push the world is the path of competition in the development of ever more destructive means of warfare and their stockpiling, and not the path of lowering the level of military confrontation. It was announced that in the forthcoming fiscal year alone American military expenditures will increase by \$20 billion.

The policy of governments is especially valued nowadays for constructiveness and consistent dedication to detente. Unfortunately, such qualities are not characteristic of the present actions of the U.S. administration. Running through President Carter's statements is not a desire for cooperation, but a striving to impose bellicose confrontation, to counterpose American interests to those of the rest of the world, a striving to seek one's own advantage in the disadvantage of others. And it is this line that the United States is trying to foist on the members of the NATO bloc, on a number of other states. [paragraph continues]

It is not accidental that the greatest attention in the commentaries of the world press, including the American press, is devoted to the characterisation by L.I. Brezhnev in his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA, to the anti-Soviet policy now pursued by the U.S. administration and to his statement on the United States' responsibility for working up international tensions.

This has to be mentioned in the context of statements which are made by Carter in connection with the Iranian and Afghan events. His talk of "international security and the security" of the United States, of the interests of other states about which Washington is allegedly concerned, cannot conceal the real intentions of the United States, the reasons why it launched with such noise and malice a campaign hostile to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist world. "If there had been no Afghanistan," Brezhnev said, "certain circles in the United States and the NATO would have most certainly found another reason for aggravating the situation in the world." They need this in order to justify their global claims, the new stage of the nuclear-missile arms race they have started and deployment of nuclear missiles in different parts of the world, particularly in Western Europe.

The U.S. President is misleading the world public by alleging that the Soviet Union's actions have complicated the situation in the world. This is not so. The dangerous situation has arisen because of the machinations of the aggressive imperialist forces and their henchmen. Take, for example, Southwest Asia. Here they, setting themselves the aim of doing away with revolutionary changes that occurred in Afghanistan in April, 1978, decided to throw that country back into the dark middle ages. The activity of the interventionist forces against Afghanistan had been steadily increasing since the first days of the revolution. In recent months, the aggression assumed such forms and scale as to jeopardize the very existence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as an independent and sovereign state.

In his statements the President pretends that he knows nothing about what foreign aggression is talked of. He would prefer to have some other word used for aggression when it is being effected with the hands of mercenaries. But the peoples have not forgotten and will not forget that it was with the hands of mercenaries that the imperialist circles of the USA strangled Guatemala's freedom, that mercenaries were thrown into action by Washington to make short work of freedom-loving Cuba, that the mercenaries of American imperialism crushed democracy in Chile and killed President Allende. It was with the help of mercenaries that the United States first tried to suppress the national liberation revolution in Vietnam before passing over to an open aggression there. Mercenaries were sent out against the peoples of African countries. Some time ago the USA physically removed the president of South Korea whom the United States no longer needed.

Tens of thousands of mercenaries, armed with foreign arms and trained by foreign instructors, are sent into Afghanistan. They are using, first of all, American and Chinese-made arms which were put in the hands of saboteurs by American and Chinese instructors. We shall mention here only several facts.

The Pakistani vessels Al Kalsoum and Rustom sailed into the port of Karachi on June 20 and 21, 1979. The first vessel arrived from Britain and brought nearly two thousands tons of U.S. made firearms and munitions, while the Rustom brought some eight thousand tons of military materials from China. The weapons and materials were taken into the area of Reshawar and were put at the disposal of gangs being sent into Afghanistan.

CIA's representative (Louis Duprix) supervised the planning and implementation of operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory in 1979. He also headed a group of CIA "specialists" on subversive anti-Afghan operations in Pakistan. The knocking together of a "united military alliance" of the Anti-Afghan forces was assigned a considerable place in the efforts of this group and other U.S. representatives.

Under the condition of creating a single command to which all gangs of mercenaries would be subjugated, the United States emissaries promised unlimited assistance with armaments and funds. U.S. representatives discussed the possibility of creating in the Pakistani territory "Afghanistan's Government in exile" which was to become a convenient screen for imperialist arbitrariness against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher and some participants in the U.S. parliamentary delegation were conducting negotiations in Pakistan concerning this in the spring of 1979.

U.S. representatives were urging on in every way the leadership of Pakistan to intensifying the actions hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was not without U.S. assistance that a broad network of bases of mercenaries was created in the territory of Pakistan, and that centers for training gangsters' units and groups of saboteurs and terrorists were created. There are such centers, for instance, in the populated localities Chitral, Chirat, Kohat, Peshawar, Quetta, and Nowshera. Some units of interventionists were trained in the territories of garrisons of the Pakistani Armed Forces. When units that invaded Afghanistan were routed, proofs were obtained that confirmed the fact of external aggression.

Can it be that Mr Carter is unaware of all this and many other things? Perhaps, the President was not informed of Amin's secret meetings with U.S. agents? Maybe the President does not know that if usurper Amin who had killed lawful President Nur Mohammad Taraki was not deprived of power as a result of the decisive actions of the Afghans themselves, the number of the victims of his arbitrariness would have increased by many thousands on December 29, the day for which a large-scale massacre was planned? We will hardly get an answer from Washington to these questions. But the answer is provided by the documents discovered and by the testimonies of witnesses.

The annoyance of the U.S. administration is explained by the fact that events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan took quite a different turn from what it expected. It seemed that Afghanistan would get caught in the imperialist meshes. Specialists in the Pentagon were already thinking of what would be the best site for U.S. military installations trained on the Soviet Union, to replace those lost in Iran.

A great deal of pressure is now being brought on Pakistan by Washington which urges Pakistan to admit that there exists a "menace from the north". Carter declares that the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan is dangerous for Pakistan. Under this pretext, he announced the resumption of arms deliveries to the government of Islamabad, though, as is known, the latter did not request this.

It looks like there is no limit to American "generosity" as far as arms deliveries go. Armaments are being pressed not only on Pakistan, but practically on anybody who is inclined to showing an interest in the U.S. militaristic plans in the Indian Ocean area. Carter and his advisers believe that the time is suitable for getting entrenched deeper in the Middle East, in Southwest Asia, for speeding up the creation of the interventionist rapid deployment corps and also of a system of new U.S. military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman, to say nothing of Israel. With the use of these bases the United States wishes to intensify its rule over oil sources and delivery routes. What the United States leaders were declaring in the past as an intention, or as a threat, to get hold of Arab and Iranian oil, through arms strength, if necessary, is now being implemented.

The United States policy looks rather feverish now. Carter's hypocritical pronouncements concerning the events in Afghanistan can hardly convince anyone. Perhaps this is the reason why U.S. emissaries are now travelling all over the world with the aid of "twisting the arms" of their allies to create the impression of the existence of a united anti-Soviet front.

In the years of the cold war peoples witnessed the fierce propaganda of hostility to the Soviet Union that was regarded as a good form in the United States. It seemed at some stage that Washington began to see clearly, that it realized that the world was developing and would continue developing according to its own laws and not according to directives created in U.S. departments, that it started to recognize the need of cooperating with socialist countries and the possibility of peaceful coexistence. But no sooner had the circles at the helm of state in the USA been convinced of a "relative drop" of the US role in the world than the first thought in the White House was the striving to clutch at the militarist stick.

The United States leaders should have learned from experience. They should have seen that the idea of trying to talk with the Soviet Union in the language of strength, of resorting to blackmail against our country, including economic blackmail, is useless. No one has succeeded in this so far. "The unilateral measures taken by the United States, Leonid Brezhnev said, are tantamount to serious miscalculations in politics. Like a boomerang, they will hit back at their initiators, if not today then tomorrow."

Indeed, the United States is now in an unenviable position of a state, which against the will of the peoples, is trying to stamp out the fruit of detente, to bring destabilising factors into international relations. Can the United States be now considered a reliable partner in international affairs when its leadership, prompted by whims, caprices or emotions, or considerations of narrowly understood immediate advantage is capable at any moment of violating its international obligations, and treaties and agreements signed by it.

It is not accidental that prominent American figures critically raise the question as to where the present U.S. administration is carrying matters in relations with the Soviet Union. Back to the cold war, to confrontation?

Because of the stand and actions of certain U.S. circles and the forces teaming up with them, the peoples face a complex period of international development.

But we have every reason to be optimistic about future. "We know, Leonid Brezhnev said, that the will of the peoples has cleared through all obstacles a road for the positive direction in world affairs which is well expressed by the word 'detente'. This policy has deep roots. It is supported by mighty forces and this policy has every chance to remain the leading tendency in relations between states".

CARTER RECOMMENDS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

ID202224 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Jan 80 ID

[Text] President Carter has recommended the U.S. National Olympic Committee to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow. He said it in a broadcast on American television on Sunday. The President said the suggested measure must compel the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. As is known, a limited contingent of Soviet troops is stationed in Afghanistan at its government's request and in compliance with the friendship treaty. The President's recommendation for a boycott is not obligatory for the U.S. National Olympic Committee. A TV correspondent who interviewed the President asked him whether he feared that a boycott of the Olympics by the United States would lead to an isolation of the United States. President Carter noted that in its actions, the United States mustn't take the opinions of other states into account. Observers assess Mr Carter's attempts to exert pressure on the Soviet Union as futile and reflecting Washington's current course to undermine the policy of easing tension and reviving the cold war.

Kennedy Opposition

ID202132 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 20 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpt] Washington, January 20, TASS--The prominent U.S. politician Senator Edward Kennedy has criticised the unilateral actions of the Washington administration with regard to the Soviet Union, in particular, its decision to cut grain sales to the USSR and the threats of the officials to boycott the forthcoming Moscow Olympics. Speaking in Des Moines, Iowa, the senator stressed that grain sales and Olympic games should not become elements of American foreign policy.

The influential public organisation of the United States "Women Strike for Peace" has come out with a strong criticism of the American administration's line to curb unilaterally Soviet-American relations.

The White House's decision to put off ratification of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty in no way corresponds to the vital national interests of the United States, but plays into the hands of those who since long has been for freezing any initiatives in the field of arms control, says the organisation's statement distributed here.

SANCTIONS ON IRAN WILL NOT BE DEFERRED

ID211038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Speaking on television, U.S. President Carter has declared that the United States does not intend to defer the imposition of sanctions against Iran. These sanctions, he said, would be taken unilaterally or in concert with those allies who join in the U.S. boycott of Iran.

Call for Anti-Iranian Moves

LD211214 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 21, TASS--In a televised appearance, President of the United States J. Carter confirmed that the United States intends to continue widening military preparations in Southwest Asia. As is known, these preparations already created a serious threat for peace in the area. The President said the United States is increasing the numerical strength of its naval forces in the northern part of the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf area and will continue to do so in the future. He also noted that the United States is intensively studying the possibilities for creating bases for the U.S. Air Force and Navy in the region. Seeking to justify this feverish military activity, J. Carter asserts that in sanctioning it he proceeded from the striving to avoid bloodshed in the U.S.-Iranian conflict.

The President stressed that the United States does not intend to put off the imposing of the commercial and economic sanctions against Iran which, he said, will be implemented either unilaterally or together with those allies that will join the United States.

Despite Washington's pressure, the United States' West European allies, as the Washington POST testifies, do not show the wish to join in the anti-Iranian campaign. These countries hold, the newspaper points out, that the sanctions against Iran will jeopardize their own economy. Official West European representatives say that they will not stop trading with Iran, will not be interfering in the business done by their banks with Iranians and will not be jeopardizing the supplies of oil by Iran.

The Washington POST arrives at the conclusion that, except for Britain, which, following in the wake of the United States, might announce its own, purely symbolical unilateral actions, other allies of the United States intent to limit themselves to public statements of solidarity with Washington and promises not to interfere with it in conducting the anti-Iranian policy.

Criticism of 'Tough' Policy

LD182122 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 18, TASS--The U.S. administration's tough policy toward Iran and its refusal to display flexibility in this complex issue are increasingly criticised in the United States. Many observers and political leaders express the opinion that President Carter is acting in this way with an eye to the forthcoming elections, in the hope of making political capital among influential rightwing circles.

Speaking at a press conference in Boston, California Governor E. Brown accused the administration of hypocrisy and attempts to exploit "the Iranian crisis" in the election struggle. He said that J. Carter's loud speeches were intended chiefly for domestic consumption in order to secure maximum support in the states of Iowa and New England (where pre-election forums and primary elections are soon to be held).

J. Reston, the well-known news analyst, also says that J. Carter is acting the way he does in the hope that this will help him politically at the primaries, but, Reston warns, smart political game for a short span is not necessarily a good policy for a longer term.

POWELL'S REMARKS ON IRANIAN 'DISINTEGRATION' SCORED

LD191952 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 19, TASS--The U.S. administration is intensifying instigatory calls for the overthrow of the Iranian Government. The White House Press Secretary Jody Powell in a television programme, transmitted by the NBC company, asserted once again that Iran is allegedly on the verge of disintegration...that its economy is fully ruined, and that the armed forces are now non-existent.

Commentators point out that the high-placed representative of the administration for the second time in the past two days makes undisguised calls for a change in the existing system in Iran. They regard these pronouncements as having the obvious aim of provoking different separatist and counter-revolutionary forces in Iran. Simultaneously they are regarded as an attempt on the part of official Washington to distort the meaning of the processes taking place in Iran, to mislead the American public and to prepare ground for downright armed interference of the United States in Iran for the sake of "restoring order".

The concentration of the largest ever naval armada of the United States off the Iranian shores testifies, specifically, to the sinister character of American imperialism's plans towards Iran. In the Indian Ocean there are now more than 25 U.S. warships, including three large aircraft-carriers with marines aboard. About a dozen U.S. warships are on their way to that area.

Tehran, January 19, TASS--Political observers in the Iranian capital draw attention to the fact that threats of military interference by the United States in Iran are accompanied by the build-up of the British military presence in the Middle and Near East, which followed the tour by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of a number of countries of the region.

A group of five combat ships, including three frigates with nuclear weapons, are hurriedly transferred to the Mediterranean by decision of the British Government.

These will then be joined by the large amphibious ship Intrepid. The British naval squadron is to join the ships of the Sixth American Fleet "for possible joint operations in the Persian Gulf".

It is not superfluous to recall in this connection that Britain and the United States have long been plundering jointly the natural wealth of Iran. Initially that was the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and then it was replaced by the International Oil Consortium. Ruling the roost in it, apart from the British, were also American oil monopolies.

These imperialist countries now act jointly in their attempt to stifle the Iranian revolution.

U.S. INCREASING MILITARY BLACKMAIL OF IRAN

LD191611 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Having taken a stand of flexing its muscles, the United States is strengthening its military blackmail of Iran, threatening that country with further economic sanctions.

A Pentagon spokesman, Ross, has officially announced that the number of American warships in the Indian Ocean has been increased and now numbers 25. The aircraft carrier Nimitz has entered the Indian Ocean accompanied by the missile cruisers California and Texas. As is known, an armada of American warships headed by the aircraft carrier Midway and Kitty Hawk are already cruising near the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Ten more U.S. warships have left their bases, heading towards the western region of the Pacific Ocean. Washington is trying hard to involve its NATO partners and other allies in its so-called punitive operation against Iran. According to the BBC a squadron of British warships is steaming for the Mediterranean Sea and will take up positions in the Middle East region.

GOVERNMENT TOOK PART IN PLUNDER OF IRANIAN WEALTH

ID202314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Government of the United States of America took part in plundering the national wealth of the Iranian people.

According to the Washington POST, the leaders of the United States, including the President willingly availed themselves of the services of the shah of Iran who had generously showered them with expensive gifts and presents, to safeguard a continuous flow of American weapons to strengthen his regime.

According to the paper, the list of high officials of the United States of America--regular recipients of the valuables stolen by the shah--exceeds 4,000 people. The list includes almost the entire top echelon of the White House, of the Department of State and one-third of the American Congress. Without a twinge of conscience, they appropriated [prisvaivat] Iran's national heritage given them by the shah; unique handmade Persian carpets costing over \$20,000 each, valuables, antiques and paintings. The fact that the U.S. law forbids U.S. officials to accept gifts of this kind did not embarrass the high American officials in the least.

Zahedi, Iran's former ambassador to Washington, acting on instructions from Tehran, was in charge of distributing the bribes in the American capital on the shah's behalf. According to the paper, an expensive handmade Persian carpet adds splendor to the home of Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, to this very day. It was given to him by the shah in recognition of his services.

As is known, Kissinger played a considerable part in inviting the deposed shah to the United States, which led to a dangerous aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf region.

EXPULSION OF REPORTERS FROM IRAN, AFGHANISTAN SUPPORTED

TA182002 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 18 Jan 80 TA

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The events of Iran and Afghanistan are being [word indistinct] a great deal. In Afghanistan the aggressive conspiracies of the enemies of the Afghan Government have been foiled. The unity of the party and its relations with the masses have been consolidated. That country has entered a new stage in its development.

In Iran also the task of the development and expansion of the gains of the anti-imperialist revolution is taking place. The Iranian people are displaying their readiness to valiantly resist the pressure and blackmail of the strongest imperialist power of our era, namely the United States. The duty of journalists and the public relations media of all countries is to speak in a factual and farsighted way regarding the events taking place in the aforementioned countries.

The Soviet Union's public media organs and those of many other countries of the world have acted in such a way, and are of the opinion that analyzing the events of Iran and Afghanistan on the basis of conscience and benevolence is of great significance so that the masses would be able to understand the events more precisely taking place in these countries, while Western journalists, particularly from the United States of America, clearly pursue completely different objectives in carrying out their work. The activity of these journalists is nothing more than one of the forms of an undeclared war which the United States has undertaken against the people of Iran and Afghanistan.

The aforementioned journalists, both in Iran and Afghanistan, are attempting in any way possible to spread calumny about revolutionary events, and to provoke the views of the world's public circles against the people of Iran and Afghanistan. They spread malicious rumors and endeavor as much as possible to undermine the stability of these countries. It is also obvious that they have been ordered to harm the friendship of the Iranian and Afghan people with their northern neighbor and natural ally, namely the people of the Soviet Union.

These gentlemen create any kind of (?fabrication). When an earthquake occurs in Iran, the American news agencies immediately spread the rumors that this earthquake is the result of Moscow's nuclear explosions. In Kabul, construction (?activity) takes place, and Afghanistan's radio broadcasts this news for the entire country, however, American journalists who never venture out from the Intercontinental Hotel, hear the sound of the explosions, and report with haste a lie in this connection that battles are being waged in the capital of Afghanistan.

The Washington POST displayed its desired inclination as fact and had written that on 17 January battles took place between Soviet military forces and the Afghan Army at Kabul's airport. It is also clearly obvious, and this point is acknowledged by the American press itself, that many U.S. journalists are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and are engaged in subversive and covert plans against Iran and Afghanistan.

In accordance with these facts, the decisions of the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with respect to stopping the activities of these ruffians of the pen, and their expulsion from their countries, are logical and timely.

III. 21 Jan 80

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS U.S. PROPAGANDA POSTURE ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

LD181511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov "Reportage from Kabul":
"Fabricators of Misinformation"]

[Text] Quite specific U.S. departments are involved in the elaboration and implementation of "psychological warfare" methods against sociopolitical forces and governments inconvenient to Washington in the Middle East and Asia as a whole. However, it may be said that the victor's palm in this subversive ideological alliance goes to the CIA. Conditioning public opinion in the direction suitable to the most aggressive U.S. circles is the hobbyhorse which the CIA is now riding in relation to Afghanistan. The espionage department has long contrived to use propaganda action to back up the most scandalous foreign policy campaigns of its Washington administration.

A turbid stream of lies, slander and misinformation connected with the so-called "Afghan question" has recently been hurled onto the information markets of a number of Asian countries. Who is preparing this whole false concoction?

It has become known from the U.S. newspapers themselves that many U.S. journalists have long worked for the CIA. They--and at their prompting other bourgeois "knights of the pen"--are making every effort and bending over backwards in their eagerness to display story-telling pyrotechnics. REUTER, for instance, recently distributed two reports, each more absurd than the other. In the Afghan capital there are many architectural monuments worthy of the state's protection. Kabul inhabitants know their value and treat these unique places with due respect. The REUTER correspondent approached this national problem from his own positions. He hastened to "inform" the Afghan people that palaces belonging to this people had allegedly been "occupied by Soviet troops and turned into barracks."

Quite naturally, the falsehood survived no more than a few hours. It was enough to study the situation and look at the true circumstances from objective positions for the soap bubble blown by the REUTER correspondent to disappear without trace.

And here is a second "canard" from the same agency: It seemed that a "terrible" fate loomed over Afghan women: It was allegedly intended to deport them all to the Soviet Union "for reeducation." In this connection you recall the old fables of our socialist revolution's enemies, who tried by blackmail and intimidation to discredit the noble ideas of October in the eyes of Russia's peoples. At that time the imperialist gentlemen gained nothing from it. Nor will they get away with it this time, here in Afghanistan.

Of course, colonialism bequeathed to the developing countries an extraordinarily weak system of information media, and this is shamelessly used by Western propagandists to juggle facts and manufacture false reports--in other words, for ideological conditioning of public opinion in Afghanistan itself and in India and Iran.

The imperialist press scorns nothing to attain its goals. Let us recall how the delirious fabrication that "the hand of Moscow" was to blame for the earthquake in Iran was blown up in some U.S. newspapers. And UPI has just disseminated a no less absurd falsification about some "concentration of Soviet troops on the Iranian-Soviet border."

Why, you ask, do the Washington scribes put such fabrications into circulation at precisely the moment when events which conflict with their stereotypes are taking place in a particular country? The answer is obvious:

On the one hand, across the Atlantic they try somehow to whitewash U.S. policy with regard to Iran and Afghanistan, as is happening in this specific case; on the other-- they are trying to slander the Soviet Union and to drive a wedge into good neighborly relations between our countries, which are built on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

If we are speaking not of alleged but of real interference in the affairs of sovereign states, then it is the United States which is actually engaging in this. For instance, shamelessly taking advantage of Pakistan's comparatively serious economic position, Washington, and with it Beijing, is imposing its own conditions on that country and trying to make it a springboard for military interference in Afghanistan's affairs. As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stated at his last press conference for Afghan and foreign journalists on 15 January this year, irrefutable new information has just been received regarding the airlifting of U.S. arms to the Afghan-Pakistani border to equip gangs of enemies of the Afghan revolution.

The present Beijing leaders are in unison with the Washington specialists in stoking hostility and tension. China is the only state whose legislative acts openly enshrine as strategic goals not only the policy of preparation for war but also the tasks of struggling against various states and primarily the Soviet Union. This determines the general direction of the Beijing leadership and its foreign policy alliance with the most shameless forces of imperialist reaction. Afghanistan is a friend of the Soviet Union and is consequently blacklisted in Beijing's hegemonist, criminal plans as one of the states most inconvenient to it.

Breathless with fury and hatred against the country, Beijing radio is broadcasting round the clock, newspaper articles are being published from the same stereotype, and its information and propaganda center is working bathed in sweat as stories creep out and leaflets are distributed aimed at undermining the people's power in Afghanistan. We obtained one of these leaflets recently. The text is not brilliantly inventive. The same old style, the same selection of familiar pejorative epithets used by Beijing's official mouthpiece--RENMIN RIBAO. In past years appeals have frequently been heard from China for the territories of states bordering the Soviet Union to become outposts of struggle against the USSR. The thunder of war drums can now be heard with redoubled force. The leaflet we found categorically urges enemies of the April revolution in Afghanistan and the saboteurs entrenched on Pakistan territory to implement, as Mao Zedong would have done, the slogans "develop people's partisan warfare on a world scale" and "use the one most reliable lever--the rifle."

The cult of military force and apology of militarism are the leitmotiv of the latest Maoist leaflet. All this confirms again and again the idea that there is a direct link between the policy of great-Han chauvinism as pursued by the present Beijing leaders within the country and in the international arena, and that the present Beijing chauvinism serves the aims of anti-Sovietism and is an obstacle to normalization of the political climate in the Middle East and Asia.

To judge by available facts, "indignation" at the events in Afghanistan has become a sort of fashion in the West and in China. Washington intones and Beijing responds. And it is the same representatives of the U.S. so-called "free press" who recently flew to Kabul in huge numbers who are helping to set off this witches' Sabbath of totally false propaganda.

But informed circles in Kabul say that any patience has its limit. Perhaps, before it is too late, some people in the West and Beijing should remember the sorry end which befell the U.S. hack-writers' recent adventures in Iran.

ALLIES WILL NOT SUPPORT BOYCOTTS AGAINST USSR, IRAN

LD190738 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] In the New York TIMES its columnist James Reston today examined the attitude of America's chief allies to what the United States administration calls sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran. James Reston concluded his analysis by saying that no one should be misled by short-term pronouncements of allied support for punitive actions against Iran and the Soviet Union. These pronouncements, in Reston's view, may help President Carter politically in the primaries, but in the long term, the New York TIMES columnist believes, the allies clearly intend pursuing their own economic interests, even if they have to ignore President Carter's appeal for an embargo. And James Reston added that what the allies were saying publicly was very different from what they were saying privately. Well, here's how this situation is viewed by our observer Sergey Losev.

There's no disputing the American columnist's conclusions. They are borne out by a careful analysis of the earnest comment in Western Europe and Japan on the President's impulsive, unbalanced, (time-serving) and election-oriented reaction to the latest events in Afghanistan. Such an analysis shows that France, Japan, Federal Germany and some of the other Western countries haven't the least intention of blindly following in the wake of America's adventurous policy, which could project them to the forefront of a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

At the talks he just concluded in Australia Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, according to the Australian FINANCIAL REVIEW, turned down the Australian premier's offer to include Japan in the list of countries strongly protesting against the Soviet Union's actions. He made it clear Japan wouldn't succumb to attempts to involve her in an excessively zealous campaign, no matter what inducements Malcolm Fraser held out. The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and former Chancellor Willy Brandt has told the magazine DER SPIEGEL that in his experience an economic boycott never yet produced any substantial political results. Business circles in many West European countries and Japan are making it quite clear that, despite the frenzied and hysterical campaign of the American administration, they intend to honor their commitments under their contracts with the Soviet Union. In short, Washington's attempts to blow up a local crisis into a world conflict are clearly meeting with neither understanding nor support.

In the United States, too, some sober-thinking politicians are asking whether it mightn't be wise for the administration to stop and think for a moment to reckon up the cost of the dishes bashed, as they say in Russian, and to carefully weigh all the consequences of continuing along the course of renouncing the relaxation of international tension. All the American propaganda arguments that the hostile actions against the Soviet Union are some kind of a response to the Soviet action in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union has given the government military assistance at its request, are highly unconvincing.

It's a stubborn fact that long before the events in Afghanistan American Government circles had taken the road of stepping up the arms race and organizing military interference in the affairs of developing countries. As far back as May, 1978, the NATO Council, under a duress from the United States, took a decision on annually increasing the military budgets of the North Atlantic bloc countries by at least 3 percent. At its Brussels meeting the NATO Council on the 12th of last month decided to deploy nearly 600 new American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. In effect, this was a decision to turn Federal Germany, Britain and Italy into a launching pad for new American nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries.

The same day the Carter administration proclaimed a 5-year program of unprecedented scale for boosting all types of American arms. In 5 years the United States military spending is to reach 200 billion dollars a year. Ratification of SALT II was frozen with the connivance of United States Government circles and there has been open talk in Washington that approval of this American-Soviet treaty has been put off at least until after this year's presidential elections.

In an effort to justify their violation of their commitments to the Soviet Union, American foreign policymakers are now resorting to outright falsification. For example, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, when interviewed by the New York TIMES, claimed that the events in Afghanistan had undermined the basis for continuing American-Soviet talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean. But how do matters stand in reality? The negotiations on this subject were unilaterally suspended by the United States back in February 1978, and despite repeated Soviet suggestions that they be resumed the United States declined to do so. At the same time the Pentagon began building up the United States naval forces in the Indian Ocean. Instead of a sporadic presence by an American carrier task force the United States opted for a permanent deployment of a carrier force there. Now there is open talk of establishing a new 5th fleet of the United States Navy in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

At about the same time the United States began turning the base on Diego Garcia Island into a major American naval and air force outpost in the region, a stronghold for implementing its plans of intervention in the Middle East and Asian Minor. Long before the present developments in Afghanistan and Iran, the United States began forming its quick reaction corps, a tool for military intervention in the affairs of sovereign nations for the sake of assuring the interests of the American oil monopolies. Back in April, 1978, United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown, speaking at the Washington Foreign Press Club, made the threat that a plan had been drawn up for armed intervention in the Persian Gulf in the event of a stoppage of oil supplies from the area. It was then, too, that the President's national security aide, Zbigniew Brzezinski, put forward the offensive idea of establishing an arc of crisis along the Soviet Union's southern perimeter. To any impartial observer, it should be perfectly obvious that this is no response by the United States to the events in Afghanistan. What it is is a carefully conceived long-term American policy, a policy launched long ago and involving intimidation, threats and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Next Wednesday, at a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President is to present his State of the Union message. American newspapers are predicting that he will formulate a Carter doctrine. It's however, not a question of new doctrine. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it desires honest relations of equality with the United States, based on the principle of equal security. That's our fundamental course. As for the unilateral steps the United States is taking against the Soviet Union, they will eventually boomerang back at their instigators.

CIA 'FABRICATION' ON USSR USING TOXICS IN AFGHANISTAN HIT

LD182214 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 18, TASS--Western news agencies, referring to U.S. intelligence organs, circulated today a "sensational" story alleging that the Soviet Union may use chemical weapons against the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Such absurd reports are based on the allegations of Western propaganda that some degassing equipment had been brought to Afghanistan for the Soviet military contingent.

This is a rather crude fabrication by the CIA. All the world knows that the Soviet Union has been and remains a consistent advocate of the prohibition of chemical weapons and has been demanding this since the first days of its existence. It was stressed more than once in official Soviet documents that it is necessary to campaign for ridding mankind from threat of a chemical war. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries submitted in 1972 a draft convention to the Disarmament Committee providing for a full ban on all combat chemical substances. If one is to speak of the use of chemical weapons, let the writers of false stories from Washington and those who fabricate such reports for the world press look for facts in the Pentagon's archives. It was the American Army that used toxic agents against the people of Vietnam, thus doing great enormous harm to the environment and causing the death and suffering of tens of thousands of people. Many of them are suffering from poisoning to this day. The facts of these barbarous crimes by the Pentagon were confirmed more than once by many prominent scientists and public figures in different countries. The purpose behind the new fabrication suggested by U.S. intelligence services, is to slander the Soviet Union and to distract public attention from the United States' imperialistic designs directed against the peoples of the Middle East and Asia, particularly against the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran.

CORRESPONDENTS VIEW ATTACK ON AEROFLOT OFFICE IN NEW YORK

LD211005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Another Bandit Act"]

[Text] New York, 14 January--Downtown New York. Fifth Avenue and 45th Street. Police barriers and motor vehicles. Fragments of broken glass. A smashed-in door.

This took place yesterday evening in one of the city's liveliest districts. Unknown persons exploded a bomb at the entrance to the Aeroflot office. By sheer coincidence there were no staff in the building at that moment. However four people who were nearby at the moment of the explosion were injured and taken to the hospital. The explosion was so great that the windows of a British Airline office were blown out on the other side of the wide avenue. The Aeroflot premises suffered considerable material damage.

"The aim of this terrorist act is not only to frighten Soviet citizens in the United States but also Americans who come to us for our services," Aeroflot's general representative in North America, V.S. Samorukov, told PRAVDA correspondents.

On this occasion a suspect in a mask, who attempted to hide immediately after the explosion, was detained. We approached police and FBI representatives who arrived on the scene of the incident. However they refused to give Soviet journalists any details, making the usual statement on such occasions: "No comment". The television and press here have reported that three terrorist organizations have taken responsibility for this bandit act: the Jewish Defense League, Omega-7 and Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have found refuge here.

"All this took place before my very eyes," a thin middle-aged man said. "Any inhabitant of New York could be a victim of such explosions."

After the bandit act the Aeroflot offices received three telephone calls. The anonymous callers threatened that explosions at Soviet establishments would continue. New York's Mayor Koch gave an assurance that everything will be done to insure that such actions are not repeated. However the terror which threatens the lives of not only Soviet citizens but also Americans themselves continues. What lies behind this? Helplessness or simply the reluctance of the authorities to take concrete steps to expose these crimes and punish the culprits?

JAPANESE OFFICIAL OPPOSES HABIB'S CALL FOR USSR 'SANCTIONS'

LD182026 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 18, TASS--Three-day negotiations have ended here between the White House special envoy P. Habib and leaders of the Japanese Government. The Washington envoy demanded that Japan stop giving credits and loans to the Soviet Union. This unprecedented pressure from the United States has caused indignation among the broadest circles of the Japanese public.

President of the Federation of the Economic Organisations of Japan Toshiyo Doko has condemned Washington's arm-twisting policy. At a press conference held here he said that Japan's cooperation with the Soviet Union in the implementation of different projects including the development of natural resources is developing successfully on the basis of mutual advantage. We shall not allow anyone to lightly cast around such words as "sanctions" which will not do us any good.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD210056 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 20, TASS--Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira has returned home from a six-day trip to Australia, New Zealand, and Papua-New Guinea.

The aim of the Japanese premier's official visit to Australia and New Zealand, the first in the past five years, was to ensure for Japan stable sources of energy and industrial raw materials, as well as to probe the stand of these countries in the light of the prospects of setting up a "Pacific community" under the aegis of the USA and Japan.

The press indicates that during his negotiations with the Australian leaders, Japan's prime minister had to make several concessions. Ohira promised, in particular, to relax trade restrictions on Australian exports in exchange for the possibility to import uranium, coal, iron ore and other minerals from Australia.

As to the establishment of closer political cooperation between Japan and these countries which are members, together with the United States, of the military political ANZUS bloc, Japan failed to fully achieve the goals of strengthening allround relations because of the remaining serious economic contradictions.

Commenting on the idea of setting up the "Pacific community" which has been discussed in Canberra and Auckland, the newspapers voice concern that there are also military aspects this idea. Observers draw attention to the fact that just before his trip to Australia and New Zealand, the Japanese prime minister agreed to the participation of Japanese naval ships in the RIMPAC-80 manoeuvres to be held in February-March this year in the middle part of the Pacific Ocean. These military "games" will be conducted together with combat ships of the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The newspaper AKAHATA points out that the Pentagon's desire to involve Japan in the overall system of military blocs under the U.S. aegis and to use the Japanese armed forces in its global aggressive strategy underlies the decision to hold these manoeuvres.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTH ASIA

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AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ADDRESSES WORLD MUSLIMS

LD191857 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 19 Jan (TASS)--The BAKHTAR AGENCY has this evening circulated an address by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Muslims of Afghanistan and the whole world. The address states:

The victory of the national and democratic April revolution on our ancient land has received the sincere support of and has been warmly met by the broad popular masses--by Muslims of all nationalities and nations in the country. Deeply national and democratic in essence, the April revolution was at the same time a powerful manifestation of the will of the Muslim people in the country for the consolidation of genuinely social justice and became a large step toward realizing the ancient aspirations of the true Muslims of our homeland. This revolution has taken upon itself the noble mission of protecting the oppressed people, the working masses and the true Muslims as the interests of the broad popular masses are diametrically opposed to the aspirations and role of the exploiters of the whole world.

In conditions when imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and all the dark forces of reaction in the area had united in their struggle against the national interests of the broad masses of the Muslim people of Afghanistan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was forced to turn for help to the Soviet Union--a genuine friend of the Muslim people of Afghanistan. By its timely, disinterested and fraternal assistance the Soviet Union proved that it is a genuine friend of the Muslim people of Afghanistan and all Muslims in the world in the cause of upholding the independence, freedom and sovereignty of oppressed peoples and ethnic groups.

The imperialists are trying to stifle the revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran and are seeking to isolate the free Muslim countries from the rest of the Muslim world and the developing states. However, these schemes by imperialists, hegemonists and reactionaries, who are endeavoring in vain to present themselves as defenders of Islam but who are in fact hatching treacherous conspiracies against Islam and against the basic common interests of Muslims, will inevitably fail.

The plans of American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists which have already been wrecked in Iran will undoubtedly also be wrecked in Afghanistan. Neither the threats against independent and sovereign countries, the attempts to use force in order to put pressure on these countries nor the slanderous or instigatory campaigns against the Muslim peoples of Afghanistan and Iran will be of any help to the imperialists.

PUCHKOV COMMENTS ON FREEDOM OF MUSLIMS IN AFGHANISTAN

NC191555 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 NC

[Vladimir Puchkov commentary: "The Afghanistan Revolution and Islam"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Due to developments in Afghanistan, a commotion has recently arisen in some Islamic countries. Our commentator Vladimir Puchkov writes that this commotion is a reflection of propaganda that has started in the United States and China.

We know that the United States and China extend a great deal of political and diplomatic and financial aid to Afghan counterrevolutionary elements. They use accusations, obstructions, destruction and armed sedition, including the use of groups and bands formed abroad, to try to stifle the revolution of Afghanistan and to turn this country into a fulcrum for sabotage against the Soviet Union, Iran and other countries. In this undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan, the imperialist powers have granted a specific role to the slogan of "Defense of the Islamic Revolution."

The United States and its allies, which are hypocritically using the slogan of defense of Islam, remain silent when it comes to the fact that the new Afghanistan Government has never denied Islam. This government has loudly announced that it respects the values of Islam, its rites and rituals and the freedom to observe religious teachings, the safeguarding of principles and family, as well as the right of legal ownership and private property. Many public assemblies now are opened with chants from the Koran and the principles of Islamic law are taught at schools along with other lessons. Pious people can observe all their religious holidays and perform their religious duties in freedom and the doors of all 40,000 mosques in Afghanistan are open to them. The religious leaders and clergy themselves support the positive developments of the government.

According to the Afghan press, the Council of Ulemas of Afghanistan is currently receiving many letters and cables from various provinces in which ordinary Muslims and known clergy are declaring support for the policy of the new government and writing that the Soviet assistance--based on the 1978 pact of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation and in accordance with the UN Charter--was timely and opportune. These letters stated that this assistance guarantees that the gains of the revolution will not be lost.

Therefore, the question arises: Which Afghan Muslims are the United States of America, Beijing and their allies worried about? The Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA' has a good reply to this question and writes: America is using the incidents in Afghanistan in order to strike against the spread of detente and to (?start) its armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Near and Middle East countries. Those who are worried about the future of the Muslims of Afghanistan are called upon to note these points.

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER DENOUNCES 'CRIMINAL ACTIONS' BY U.S., PRC

LD191624 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 19, TASS--Afghanistan's regaining freedom has been received with enthusiasm by the broad strata of the Afghan people which gives full support for the April revolution. This has been stated in an AN-NIDA' interview by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. Our people comes out and will come out against those who are trying to suppress its freedom and striving for peace and we are confident of our ultimate victory. Consolidation of unity and cohesion of the Afghan people, its readiness to defend its motherland is the principal distinctive feature of the current period of the April revolution.

Babrak Karmal stressed the need of unity of anti-imperialist forces in opposing conspiracies of reaction and imperialism, and emphasized that Afghanistan, just as Iran, are waging struggle against a common enemy--imperialism, for a better future of their peoples.

The leader of Afghanistan denounced the criminal actions of the United States and China which arm and train terrorists, give them direct aid in conducting subversive actions on the territory of Afghanistan. The Afghan people, he said, is fully determined to deal a crushing blow on the designs of imperialism and reaction in the region.

The Soviet assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is aimed at supporting the Afghan people in its struggle against external enemies, and the limited contingent of Soviet troops which is now in Afghanistan will be pulled out as soon as the threat of interference into our country's internal affairs is eliminated, stressed Babrak Karmal.

AFGHAN INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES AMIN'S COUP PLAN

LD211104 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 21, TASS--Facts irrefutably testify that H. Amin and his assistants were mercenaries of the imperialist forces hostile to Afghanistan, CIA agents, who aimed at discrediting and undermining the April revolution, a press conference was told here by Minister of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan S.M. Golabzoy. The information we have obtained confirm that acting on the instructions of the CIA, Amin struck collusion with the counterrevolutionary rabble, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, and designed, acting jointly with the leaders of the reactionary "Islamic Party of Afghanistan", ("Bezbe Islami") to stage a coup on December 29 last year, physically destroy all the honest and devoted to the revolution leaders and activists of the party and establish in the country his personal dictatorship.

The minister spoke in detail how that antistate and antipopular conspiracy had been prepared. Soon after the foul murder of founder of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and first head of the free Afghan state N.M. Taraki, he said, Amin began particularly actively establishing and broadening contacts and ties with home and foreign counter-revolution. Already late in September 1979, Amin's emissary had a secret meeting with one of the leaders of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" Gulbuddin Ekmatiar, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan. In the course of the meeting, agreement was reached "on ending confrontation and possible cooperation." In the same period, Amin's elder brother Abdollah began ever more actively and openly declaring for "putting an end to the game of revolution and appointing to all the senior party and government posts relatives and loyal persons." The U.S. CIA placed on record that H. Amin's regime fully meets the long-term interests of the United States considering the former's internal evolution."

On October 4, 1979, H. Amin held in Kabul a secret meeting, at which he and his accomplices discussed and endorsed the terms of a "union" with the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" and specific plans for jointly preparing a coup d'etat. It was also decided at the same time to resolutely dissociate right after the coup from all the slogans put forward by the April revolution liquidate the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, prepare and carry out within a short time physical reprisals against the party leadership and activists.

In the "new state of Afghanistan", the CIA agent Amin was to be "president", counter-revolutionary Gulbuddin Ekmatiar was to be appointed prime minister and M. Yakub--defence minister. The "leadership" was also to include two of Amin's relatives--his brother Abdollah and nephew Asadollah, M. Ekbal, N. Suma, A. Jaliki, former information and culture minister K. Katawazi, S. Sahra'i.

In mid-December 1979, Amin's personal representative made a flight on the Kabul-Paris-Rome-Karachi route in a special plane belonging to the Afghan Ariana air company to meet in those cities with agents of the U.S. special services and inform them about the course of preparations for the coup. On December 22-24, Amin's special "messenger" went with the same aim to the town of Peshawar in Pakistan, one of the centres of foreign anti-Afghan emigration and counter-revolution, not far from which is situated the headquarters of G. Ekmatiar. Assurances had been received in Kabul from definite circles in Washington that "if necessary" the initiators of the coup would be supported by the "might" of the U.S. Armed Forces.

It is only due to the fact that the party, all the patriotic forces vigilantly stood on guard of the gains of the revolution and at a crucial moment exposed and liquidated H. Amin, this CIA agent and his clique, that December 27, 1979, had not become another tragic date in the long list of such dates that are numerous in Afghanistan's history, the minister stressed.

AFGHAN JOINT PARTY-GOVERNMENT MEETING HELD, SITUATION DISCUSSED

LD191846 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 19, TASS--Held here has been a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the participation of the national defence and interior ministers.

As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, a report on the situation in the country and the international situation was made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. He said that Afghanistan now became an object to all sorts of instigatory activities, undisguised interference and aggression on the part of American imperialism, its Chinese flunkies and Zionists. Babrak Karmal strongly criticized the "false propaganda campaign that has been unleashed in the West against Afghanistan and its big sincere friend--the Soviet Union". He denounced attempts of imperialism to use the United Nations in imperialist aims. The general secretary of the central committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has informed the participants in the meeting that landing in Pakistan every day are scores of planes with arms and different military equipment, offensive, he told them about provocative aggressive preparations on the Pakistani-Afghan frontier. (sentence as received)

American imperialists, Zionists and Chinese hegemonists and also the regime of President as-Sadat, the report stresses, are turning Pakistan into an imperialist springboard in the Near East, are training and arming spies, terrorists and venal mercenaries and then send them into Afghanistan. These actions are aimed not only against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; these actions have the aim to suppress the anti-imperialist national-liberation movements of peoples of the region.

Babrak Karmal has assured the participants in the meeting that the Afghan national-democratic forces are fully determined to defend the revolution and its progressive gains. Thousands of our compatriots, who suffered under Amin's yoke, he said, welcome the victory of the new stage of the April revolution, voluntarily rise up for struggle against terrorists and bandits which is a striking testimony of the manifestation of patriotism of the free people of Afghanistan.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], having discussed Babrak Karmal's report, gave concrete instructions to the ministries of national defense and the interior that they should take the necessary measures to eliminate conspiracies, to give an efficient rebuff to the aggressive actions and interference on the part of imperialism and reaction into the country's affairs.

In their appraisal of the situation in the country the participants in the joint meeting pointed out that the party, the state, the army and the whole people of the DRA resolutely come out, all together, against the aggressive actions and military preparations of imperialism and reaction. They selflessly defend the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic, the gains of the April revolution. In its rightful struggle against external aggression the DRA enjoys support of all progressive forces of the world, material and moral aid of socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union. No force in the world can push the Afghan people off the road of peace, freedom and progress or inflict a defeat upon the glorious April Revolution.

Adopted at the meeting were decisions on questions of consolidation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, its ideological and organizational unity, on bringing the national-democratic forces of the country into a broad national front for defending independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.

POPULAR SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN AUTHORITIES SEEN AT MASS MEETINGS

LD181325 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 18, TASS--The Afghan people expresses resolute support for the country's entering a new stage of the April revolution. The Afghan people is ready to firmly defend its revolutionary gains from designs of external enemies who nurture aggressive plans with the support of imperialism and reaction. This is said in resolutions adopted by the participants in mass meetings being held almost all over the country these days.

According to reports coming to Kabul, meetings of the working people are being held in the capitals and settlements of many provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the course of the meetings thousands of workers, peasants, intellectuals and clergymen express profound satisfaction with the country's entering a new stage of development.

The participants in meetings stress in their speeches the need of strengthening unity of the Afghan people in the face of imperialism's aggressive plans, primarily the U.S. imperialism, of defending its sacred motherland from enemies of the April revolution. The participants in meetings express profound gratitude for the all-round assistance that the Soviet Union has been rendering to the Afghan people.

Afghan Army servicemen also express support for the new stage of the revolution. They assure the leadership of the country of their readiness to wage struggle against the sinister designs of enemies of the April revolution who encroached upon the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Governors of provinces neighbouring on Pakistan are receiving numerous messages from elders of a number of Pashtun tribes, emphasizing the striving of the Pashtun people to devote every effort for the sake of furthering the aims of the April revolution, defending the country's territorial integrity.

As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, speaking on behalf of all Afghan Moslems-patriots in the town of Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province, mullahs denounced conspiracies of reaction and imperialism with the United States at the head. Such meetings of clergymen of Afghanistan are also held in other provinces of the country.

As is reported by Radio Kabul, ever greater number of Afghan citizens, misled by the Amin clique's propaganda and intimidated by its actions are returning to native places, report to local administrative bodies on their own. They surrender weapons that they have, express support for and gratitude to the new leadership of the country and also the readiness to join the struggle against imperialism's aggressors and their flunkies in the region.

Provincial Support

LD201644 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 20, TASS--According to BAKHTAR AGENCY, mass meetings have been held in recent days in Badghisat, Laghman, Farah, Nangarhar and other provinces in support of the new government of the country and its programme statement which outlined the main directions and tasks of the present new stage of the April revolution. Resolutions adopted by the meeting participants stress the resolve of the Afghan people to uphold the gains of the April revolution from the machinations of internal and external enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, from the conspiracies and aggressive designs nurtured by American imperialism together with the Chinese leadership and reactionary circles in Pakistan.

Speaking at a meeting in Qal'Eh-Ye now, the capital of Badghisat Province, representative of the clergy (Molawi Abdorraof) characterised the propaganda of the enemies of the April revolution as fully contradicting the reality. On behalf of the religious circles of that province, he expressed readiness to exert all efforts to attain the great goals of the April revolution and supported the progressive steps which are being undertaken by the country's government in the interests of Afghanistan's working people.

At a meeting in Parwan Province, its governor Ebrahim Dehoan exposed the connections between Amin and his henchmen and the CIA and American imperialism. He urged the working people to strengthen unity in the struggle against the enemies of the Afghan people for preserving national independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Paktia Province Meeting

LD201238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents Demchenko and Mironov]

[Text] PRAVDA correspondents Demchenko and Mironov, in a report from Kabul, relate that now not less than 50 support points and up to 20 special bases have been set up in Pakistan, where training is given for diversionary formations, which is being carried out by Pakistani military instructors under the leadership of American and Chinese advisers.

In the past year alone, training has been given there to not less than 15,000 mercenaries.

The PRAVDA correspondents, citing the BAKHTAR AGENCY, report the mass meeting which took place in Gardez, at the center of Paktia Province which abuts Pakistan. The governor of the province, Hamid Kham Momayyez, who spoke at the meeting, said that the people had greeted with enthusiasm and approval the measures of the government which had become possible in the new stage of the April revolution. We are also grateful to our great friend the Soviet Union for the internationalist aid. As the local newspapers are reporting, similar such meetings are being held these days in a number of other provincial centers of the country.

PRAVDA CLAIMS 'DUPED' AFGHAN REBELS STARTING TO RETURN HOME

LD181425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents P. Demchenko and L. Mironov: "No Sensation"]

[Text] Kabul, January--The heads of subversive Afghan, or rather anti-Afghan organizations held a meeting recently in the Pakistan city of Peshawar.

Formally, the initiative to convene this assemblage belonged to "Huzbe Islami" party leader (Gulbedin). He set up an "organizing committee" under his chairmanship. However, it is known from other, absolutely reliable sources that the initiative to bring together the opponents of Democratic Afghanistan came not from him but from American and British special services. They have sent reinforcements to Peshawar from Western Europe and even from across the ocean.

An attempt was made at this meeting to set up a "united front" which, with American money and weapons gathered from many countries, would launch a "crusade" against Democratic Afghanistan and its "disloyal" Soviet allies.

Western propaganda tried to make a racket about this provocative intrigue but there was no sensation. Correspondents from a number of Western bourgeois, including American papers, arriving in Kabul from Pakistan, told us with obvious disappointment that the majority of the meeting participants were merely lone bandits. They had neither party nor organization. It is even doubtful whether they are Afghans. They merely made a bee-line for Peshawar when the opportunity arose to snatch a share of the money allocated by the United States, Britain, Saudi Arabia and Egypt for subversive activity against Afghanistan.

We have been told, moreover, that desertions from camps training saboteurs have increased. News has begun to reach the camps about beneficial changes back home since the December change of power and the young people duped into going to these camps have now begun to return to their villages along little-guarded mountain paths. These reports come from a variety of sources. [paragraph continues]

Representatives of competent Afghan organs have told us that a band was routed the other day near Kunduz. The members of two other sabotage groups gave themselves up and surrendered their weapons--several submachineguns, mortars and rifles supplied to them in Pakistan.

Here is another instance. Foreign agencies and radio stations reported disturbances in the Afghan city of Ghazni with the inhabitants disarming the garrison and so forth. Some correspondents from London newspapers, including the SUNDAY TIMES, hired a car and sped there from Kabul early in the morning, quite without permission, but embarrassment awaited them.

They found Ghazni quiet and peaceful, the inhabitants had not even heard of any uprising. So Western propaganda's ballyhoo about disturbances in Afghanistan turned out to be mere bluff.

Of course, as the paper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR notes, "The web of conspiracy imperialism is weaving against Democratic Afghanistan must not be underestimated." It is clear, though, that as the truth about the December changes in the country reaches remote villages and cities, the attitude to the new authorities is changing for the better.

"We are getting reports from all provinces saying that life is settling down and calm has been restored," Information and Culture Minister 'Abdolmajid Sarboland told us. "In provincial cities we are currently preparing to publish newspapers and organizing broadcasts in local languages and dialects. American imperialism is trying to knock together a bloc against Afghanistan but the people, relying on the Soviet Union's support, feel confident."

TRANSCRIPT OF QUESTIONING ON MURDER OF TARAQI REPORTED

LD181424 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 18, TASS--In the course of preliminary investigation into the murder by the Amin gang of General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki some details of this crime have become known. As has already been reported, the murder had been committed by former servicemen: Captain A. Haddud, Senior Lieutenants M. Egbal and Ruzi who fled justice.

Follows excerpts from the protocol of questioning of A. Haddud:

Investigator: Say where, when, and on whose instructions and in what way you murdered Comrade Taraki?

Haddud: I was appointed chief of KAM (the security service) of the General Staff, and on October 8 I was on duty in the Guards. In the evening, I was summoned by commander of the Guards Djandad and told that on the orders of the party and the Revolutionary Council I was to kill Nur Mohammad Taraki. I asked how I was to do that? Djandad answered that everything had already been prepared, including the tomb and shroud. He also said that taking part in the murder would be Ruzi and Egbal.

I came off duty and met with Ruzi and Egbal in Djandad's office. Djandad reiterated our task. I said that as far as I knew, Taraki was to go for medical treatment to the Soviet Union. Djandad answered that Taraki had not gone anywhere and once again said that the party had decided to put him to death.

On his part Ruzi said that we had no right to fulfill the order of the party after which we left the office, got into a white Land Rover and went to Kote Bakhoi (the apartment of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council situated in the former royal palace downtown Kabul). After arriving there, we left the car at the entrance, entered the building and went upstairs to the second floor where Taraki was. First Ruzi went into the room while we remained in the corridor.

Investigator: What is Ruzi? [as received]

Haddud: At that time Ruzi was deputy political commissar of the Guards, Egbal was chief of the intelligence of the Guards then he became chief of the security service of the Guards. Both of them were senior lieutenants.

After following Ruzi we went into the room where Taraki was. Ruzi told him: "We must take you to another place." Taraki gave Ruzi his party membership card with a request that he should turn it over to Amin. He gave Ruzi also a black bag with money and adornments with the request to turn over the bag to his wife if she was alive; after which we all went downstairs. Ruzi took Taraki into a room where earlier, perhaps, some of the servants lived and told him to bring a glass of water for Taraki as he wanted to drink. But Ruzi immediately changed his mind and said that neither myself nor Egbal should go for the water but still I ran out of the room. I did not find a glass for water and when I returned I saw that Ruzi and Egbal had already tied Taraki's hands and put him on a bed. Ruzi was strangling Taraki by pressing a cushion against his mouth while Egbal was holding his feet. Ruzi also ordered me to hold Taraki by his feet but I did not do that. Fifteen minutes later Taraki died. After which we put his body into a shroud and took him out of the building.

Investigator: At what time did it all happen?

Haddud: It was nearly 2330. We put Taraki's body into a car which had been in advance driven to the entrance door. Ruzi was sitting at the wheel. We went to the main exit out of the palace. On our way we were stopped by Djandad and Ruzi was given a small walkie-talkie and ordered to maintain communication with him, Djandad. After which we arrived at the same car at the cemetery and saw that a tomb had already been prepared for Taraki. I was ordered to keep watch.

After Taraki had been put into the grave and buried, Ruzi communicated by radio with the guards commander and reported that the task had been fulfilled. Then we all went to the guards to see Djandad who was in his office. On seeing us, he called a soldier and ordered to bring food for us. We declined a supper as we were very excited. Djandad reassured us by saying that we were not responsible as we were fulfilling the order and decision of the party. At that time, Djandad was called on the phone by chief of the militia Ali Shah Paiman and Djandad ordered him to put a militia guard on Taraki's grave.

Investigator: How do you assess today the murder of Comrade Taraki, the leader and founder of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan?

Haddud: After the December events, after I had learnt about Amin's betrayal I understood that all of Amin orders and instructions issued by Yakub, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Djandad, chief of the Guards were treacherous. Now it is clear to me that it was Amin's plot.

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AFGHAN FORCES ROUT 'ARMED GANG' SENT FROM PAKISTAN

LD191300 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Kornilov reports:

Units of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and people's militia with active participation of the population have routed an armed gang who were sent from the territory of Pakistan into Afghanistan and who tried to provoke disorders in the town of Taloqan, centre of the Takhar Province. A large quantity of American and Chinese made arms were confiscated from the bandits.

As the TASS correspondent has been told at the Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the gang, routed in Taloqan, is only one of the many terrorist groups which are formed on the territory of Pakistan for conducting "an undeclared war" against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In Pakistan there are now not less than 50 strong points and at least 20 special "bases" where these groups are trained by Pakistani military instructors under the guidance of American and Chinese "advisers". In the past year alone not less than 15,000 mercenaries underwent training there. Their task is to make their way illegally into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to kill civilians, to smash up state institutions, to burn down hospitals and schools, to blow up bridges and roads.

There is information that in the Province of Badakhshan, adjacent to China, such actions were conducted with the direct participation of Chinese "advisers".

Facts show that anti-Afghan bandit formations, seated in Pakistan receive armaments from both American and Chinese make, said a spokesman of the Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is confirmed by the American TIME, which in its issue of January 14, with reference to information from Western special services, reports that some batches of arms come to Pakistan directly from China. It is known that the ring-leaders of bandit formations, based in Pakistan, welcomed this visit to that country by Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Huang Hua, regarding that visit as yet another testimony that Beijing intends to continue building up its support for the Afghan counter-revolution.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD192320 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Here is a dispatch sent in by Radio Moscow's correspondents in Kabul and Pakistan:

There is a nip in the air and much snow in Kabul. This winter is cold indeed but the capital's streets are filled with crowds. Thousands of people come here from the provinces, eager to learn at first hand about the latest changes and to complain to the new authorities about the injustices of the Amin regime. The Afghan Government is doing all to cope with the complex situation. Thousands of patriots jailed by Amin have been released and they are now actively involved in the nation's life. All the accomplices of the Amin regime, guilty of violence and arbitrary rule, have been removed from government bodies.

A good deal has been accomplished over the last few weeks. Leading party and government bodies have been formed.

Work has begun on the drafting of a new constitution and certain essential changes are being introduced into the 5-year economic development plan adopted soon after the victory of the April revolution of 1978. The key areas of this plan are elimination of feudal vestiges, consolidation of the government sector in the economy and further steps to implement the democratic agrarian reform. All is being done to improve the Afghans' life and bring peace and tranquillity to the nation.

The new government has acted in accordance with democratic principles as far as foreign newsmen are concerned. On two occasions they were addressed by the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal. Calmly and patiently, despite the provocative swipes from some Western correspondents, the Afghan head of state explained the causes of the recent events and told about the tasks facing the new government and many truthful materials about Afghanistan have appeared in the world press. American and some other Western correspondents made the only exception. They had come to Kabul to instigate, to whip up tension. Their slanderous stories were inspired by the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. If we are to believe all those lampoons Kabul is torn asunder by unrest and disturbances. This was but deliberate lies. That is why the Afghan Government asked the American newsmen out of the country.

Radio Moscow correspondents have talked with the manager of a major construction enterprise in Kabul, (Gholam Gayrat) and he said the following: The Afghan people have suffered much. The ideals of the April revolution which opened new frontiers for the nation were trampled under foot by dictator Amin. That is why all upright Afghans approve the democratic changes now taking place. The slander against our people and the Soviet Union's friendly assistance spread by imperialist propaganda mouthpieces can but arouse indignation among the broad segments of the population. We want to live in peace, freedom and security, (Gholam Gayrat) stressed.

Indian Account

LD182031 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 18, TASS--All sorts of fantastic stories are being put out by Western media and some of them are being reproduced in Indian press. What really is the situation in Kabul? To make an on-the-spot report central news service sent its Moscow correspondent Masood Ali Khan. Following is his report from Kabul:

The first thing that strikes one here is that it is not the Kabul Western media are frantically trying to present to the world. On my transistor I have been listening to Western broadcasts and Pakistan Radio and others and it seems from here that they are not talking about this place where I walk about. Here the city is living a normal life, shops are open, transport is working, offices, factories are working normally, music is playing in the bazaar, teashops.

Soviet troops are exclusively concerned with defending the republic along with the Afghan Army against the armed attacks from Pakistan territory. Their presence has given a new confidence to the working people here. There is a new sense of security and a feeling that they can now build their new life without foreign interference. This is the overwhelming mood here.

The biggest impact on the situation has been the restoration of liberty to thousands who had been illegally arrested, imprisoned and tortured by the Amin (?regime). Now more than 10,000 have been released.

I watched the scenes of rejoicings as the last prisoners came out from the Pole Charkhi prison on Friday and were united with crowds of waiting relatives outside. Big crowds of people have been gathering outside the prison these days to greet those who suffered under the previous brutal regime. Along with rejoicings there are scenes of grief as many were killed and liquidated and buried in mass graves and their trace has been lost. The relatives of these disappeared people still hope that maybe they are alive somewhere and will be still released. On last Friday these people were admitted into the prison to see for themselves that the prison is now empty of political prisoners, only the common criminal elements, thieves, murderers, etc, remain there and some culprits of the previous regime who were personally responsible for the tortures, illegal [word indistinct] and killings [word indistinct] the previous interior minister.

Thousands of party members have been released, most of them activists and victims of Amin's terror. I have met some of them and heard their accounts of [word indistinct] tortures. But in spite of their ordeal, they are determined to serve the new united party and cause of the people's revolution of April. I have also met a number of people who give the lie to Western propaganda about rebel successes and fighting in various parts of the country. Similarly, Western media and American administration are (?spreading) blatant lies about Soviet losses in fighting, about hundreds of (?executed) since the new DRA Government took over, etc. These are pure fabrications and have to be taken as such.

The people of Afghanistan support the newly organised leadership and government and the aims and achievements of the revolution. They know that Soviet helping hand has been extended to them in building the country and people's new life and its concrete results are here to be seen. The external threat from foreign imperialist intervention and (?through) Pakistan and China is clear to all.

Babrak Karmal said at his press conference, without fraternal aid the country would be today a victim of foreign aggression and civil war. Arrival of [word indistinct] Soviet military aid has strengthened peace and security in the region, he stressed.

Roundup of Reports

ID201542 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 20 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 20, TASS--Commenting on the decision of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to expel representatives of American mass media, the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes that without trying to understand the new stage of Afghanistan's development, the American journalists initiated a clamorous propaganda campaign around the so-called "Afghan question" in the United States and in the West. This campaign is spearheaded against the April revolution. The newspaper stresses that reports in the New York TIMES, Washington POST and CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR evidently confirm that the American journalists had been sent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to spread various slanderous fabrications and insinuations "from the spot".

London, January 20, TASS--According to the British press, the U.S. Embassy in Kabul and several correspondents of the American mass media in that country were spreading deliberately false information on the situation in Afghanistan.

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The newspaper observer writes today that the most incredible rumours have been used for that. The newspaper indicates that the U.S. Embassy in Kabul was spreading false information on the contingent of the Soviet troops, temporarily stationed in Afghanistan, reported alleged fights and clashes. It is becoming clear now that all this "information" was often just an invention, OBSERVER points out.

Lisbon, January 20, TASS--On instruction of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, Jorge Joaquin Pires, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, visited Afghanistan. The newspaper AVANTE, central organ of the Portuguese Communist Party, published his impressions of his stay in Kabul.

The newspaper points out that the recent days are marked by important steps to develop and strengthen the democratic order in Afghanistan. A new government, for instance, has been set up whose three ministers are not members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. 10,000 political prisoners, who had been thrown behind bars by H. Amin--servitor of American imperialism--were released. These government measures are widely supported by the Afghan people.

Jorge Joaquin Pires writes that the population of Afghanistan realizes that the reactionary forces have not been finally defeated and that it is necessary to do away with the age-old backwardness, illiteracy, inequality of women who had been barred from participating in the political and social life. The Afghan people is aware of the need to carry on struggle till final victory against groups of armed hirelings and reactionary forces backed by American imperialism and its Beijing henchmen.

The people of the country knows that the Soviet Union has rendered economic, scientific and technical aid to Afghanistan for a long time. It realizes that military aid the Soviet Union renders to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of its government is needed for the protection of the free and independent Afghanistan. As is known, camps of hirelings exist in neighbouring countries where they receive intensive military training, the Portuguese communist writes.

U.S., PRC VIEWED IN 'OPEN COLLUSION' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD201214 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 20, TASS--"The United States and China entered into an open collusion to install in Afghanistan a pro-Western government which would serve imperialism's interests," Rahim Rafat, editor-in-chief of the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES, told Soviet journalists in Kabul. The USA and China, he said, "are encircling the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with a chain of military bases and camps where sabotage formations undergo military training at an accelerated pace for an invasion of our country. They fully put on their payroll the counterrevolutionary scum from the notorious 'Moslem Brothers' to Maoists, that now concentrated in the Pakistani cities of Peshawar and Quetta." According to a report of the DRA Ministry of the Interior, PRAVDA's Kabul correspondents write, at present in Pakistan there have been set up not less than 50 strongpoints and up to 20 special "bases" where those groups are being trained.

The training is carried out by Pakistani military instructors under the direction of U.S. and Chinese 'advisers'. Over the past year alone, not less than 15,000 mercenaries underwent 'training' there.

As the dispatch points out, the leaders of the counterrevolutionary Afghan groups have an opportunity to freely move about Pakistan's territory and make instigatory statements. It is noteworthy that Western journalists, as the Afghan press writes, are the most interested listeners to the counterrevolutionary leaders. Western journalists variably attend all their press conferences and immediately circulate world-wide the information they receive right from the counterrevolutionary leaders' mouths.

"Most of the leading figures of those groups," the dispatch says, "are connected with the 'Moslem Brothers' reactionary terrorist organization which at all the stages of its antipopular activities in Afghanistan has been the most active subversive force against the democratic movement and has been receiving financial and another aid from abroad."

NEPSZAVA CARRIES APN AFGHANISTAN ARTICLE

AU071932 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 6 January on page 2 carries a 1,000-word article attributed to APN political commentator E. Cheporov entitled "The Truth About Afghanistan." The article deals with attempts by world imperialism and Beijing to "strangle and discredit the Afghan revolution" "from the beginning," the establishment of camps of counterrevolutionaries and terrorist gangs in Pakistan and China, the resistance of remnants of the feudal classes to the people's power and their attempts to disturb normal life and the Soviet Union granting a request of the Afghan Government for assistance under the 1978 Afghan-Soviet treaty in order to help the Afghan people defend the achievements of the revolution and the independence and national honor of new Afghanistan and to prevent intervention from outside.

REPORT, COMMENTARY ON HUA'S VISIT WITH PAKISTANI LEADERS

Opening of Talks

LD191510 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, January 19, TASS --Talks began here between Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, and Pakistani leaders. The aim of the talks is to implement the Chinese-U.S. understanding on expansion of deliveries of arms to the Pakistani Army as well as to the military formations of the bands of mercenaries that are being used by the Americans and by the Chinese for staging aggressive actions against Afghanistan.

China is the biggest supplier of arms to Pakistan. According to General Ziaul Haq, the total sum of Chinese "aid" since 1966 has amounted to 2,000 million dollars. Arms and ammunition constitute a considerable part of the "aid." Beijing has supplied the Pakistani Army with about 700 tanks and several squadrons of fighter planes. Built here with Chinese assistance have been a tank engine manufacturing plant and several complexes for the manufacture of weapons. The two countries' cooperation in the military field particularly expanded after the construction of the strategic Karakoram highway linking China with Pakistan was completed. There are also tens of Chinese military instructors in this country. Without waiting for the end of the current talks, China began speeding up the delivery of arms to Pakistan along the Karakoram highway.

Delhi, January 19, TASS--As the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports, an official spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs told journalists yesterday that India through diplomatic channels brought to Beijing's knowledge its point of view on reports on the deliveries of Chinese arms by the Karakoram highway and expressed its concern in connection with that. The spokesman said that encouragement of supply of arms to this region, individually or collectively, arouses India's concern.

Tokyo, January 19, TASS--The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, with reference to statements by Pakistani diplomats in Beijing, writes that as a result of Huang Hua's visit to Islamabad, Chinese military aid to the bands of mercenaries that stage aggressive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will grow still more.

The same circles point out, the newspaper writes, that China sends "military specialists" for the training of anti-Afghan mercenaries in Pakistan.

'Provocative' Program

LD181404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] The visit to Pakistan by Huang Hua, China's foreign minister, starts today. This visit will continue until 23 January and the program will include a meeting between the Beijing envoy and Pakistani president Ziaul Haq. It is also proposed to hold discussions on a number of bilateral and regional problems.

The program for the visit as it has been made known indicate that it will be blatantly provocative. It is sufficient to point out that Huang Hua has expressed a wish to visit one of the training camps for Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Peshawar. It is no secret to anyone anyway that Chinese instructors are actively involved in training subversive elements to be sent to that country. But now, to the accompaniment of the anti-Afghan campaign on the other side of the ocean, Beijing is obviously anxious to provide public confirmation of its involvement in what is, in essence, an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan.

In their comments on the impending visit, Western observers stress that close links have already existed for some considerable time between Pakistan and China and that these have been particularly intensified at the present time, principally in the military sphere which is resulting in an exacerbation in the political and military situation in the region.

Nor are these empty words. According to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, China has stepped up the dispatch of heavy armaments to Pakistan via the Karakorum road. This connects the Chinese city of Urumqi with the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. The military traffic on this road is so great that ordinary vehicles have been barred from using it. According to other sources, Chinese troops are concentrating on the Afghan border.

Andreyev Comment

BK181442 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Referring to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to Pakistan, commentator Igor Andreyev writes:

This visit should be considered in the light of overall developments in South Asia and the Middle East, especially the growing American and Chinese interference in the internal affairs of Iran and Afghanistan. This interference has been further coordinated in the past few days.

It may be recalled that Huang Hua is going to Pakistan immediately after U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's visit to Beijing. In his 14 January interview, Brown said that one of the outcomes of the Beijing talks was the keen interest of both countries to coordinate action against Afghanistan. Journalists who accompanied Brown emphasized that Beijing and Washington are allotting a special role to Pakistan in their subversion against Afghanistan.

The New York TIMES wrote on 14 January that, according to the experts, Pakistan's geophysical position provides a special scope to the West for espionage activities. It should be pointed out that the West, especially the United States, did not hesitate to use this privilege long before the Afghan events. The CIA operation has now been shifted from Iran to Pakistan. For the purpose of launching an armed attack on neighboring Afghanistan, 12 bases of mercenary troops have been set up, Beijing is also not far behind the West in this regard.

In this context, reference should be made to the visit of the Chinese delegation led by Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Chinese Air Force, to Pakistan last spring. While acquainting himself with the Pakistan's airbases and other military installations, the Chinese visitor also made a trip to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Western journalists have directly pointed out that the objective of this inspection was to select suitable areas at the border for armed infiltration into Afghanistan from Pakistan. Much proof has been revealed about the supply of weapons to the rebels from Beijing through the Karakoram highway. Chinese instructors are training bandits for their activities against Afghanistan.

Observers believe that the purpose of the Chinese foreign minister's trip to Islamabad is to explain to Pakistan the plans drawn against Afghanistan during the U.S. secretary of defense's visit to Beijing.

According to Pakistani press reports, the people of Pakistan are expressing their just concern. The development of events has further inducted Pakistan into the joint Washington-Beijing adventure. Participation in such activity is contrary to the interests of the people of Pakistan and their neighbors.

INDIAN REPORTS ON PRC INFILTRATION INTO AFGHANISTAN NOTED

BK191218 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The Indian newspaper PATRIOT and the news agency UNITED PRESS OF INDIA [name as heard] have reported infiltration of Chinese agents into Afghanistan. Quoting informed sources, they have written that about 900 Chinese have entered Afghanistan.

The correspondent of another news agency, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, has reported deployment of seven Pakistani divisions on the Afghanistan border. As is known, in the last 18 months some 35,000 mercenaries were trained in Pakistan for anti-Afghan activities.

INDIAN PAPERS DESCRIBE CARRINGTON'S VISIT AS 'FAILURE'

LD191316 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 19, TASS--The mission ends in failure, Carrington goes disappointed are the headlines under which India's newspapers today carry articles about the outcome of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's two-day official visit to India.

The influential newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS writes that Lord Carrington's visit was doomed to failure beforehand under all circumstances. Not a single government of India could endorse a resumption of deliveries of U.S. weapons to Pakistan.

Another newspaper, the PATRIOT, points out that the British foreign secretary arrived in the country in the hope of lulling vigilance and diverting India's attention from the dangerous cooperation between Washington and Beijing and the real threat which is posed by the deliveries of U.S. and Chinese weapons to Pakistan.

The PATRIOT emphasizes that Lord Carrington's visit was useful only in one respect. It helped to reveal the treacherous plans of the USA and China with regard to India and the entire region as a whole. Washington and Beijing seek to intimidate India by the myth which they created about a "Soviet threat" and to draw it into the conspiracy of imperialist and hegemonistic forces. Western strategists pursue the notorious "stick and carrot" policy, assuring India of its support and at the same time carrying out an accelerated rearmament of Pakistan. The newspaper concludes that those promises and threats are aimed, in particular, at loosening the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation which bring India and the Soviet Union together.

INDIAN PRESS CITED ON ARMS DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN

LD181328 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 18, TASS--The resumption by the United States of deliveries of modern military equipment to Pakistan is a real threat to India's security, peace on the South Asian Subcontinent writes the Indian weekly BLITZ. The United States and China are training Afghan counterrevolutionary forces, Blitz points out. Many agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, specialists in organising subversive activities in Muslim Countries, were sent to states neighbouring on Afghanistan after the revolution. The Pakistani authorities allow the use of the territory of Pakistan for formation of numerous subversive centres located along the frontier with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Committing bandit sallies, Afghan rebels exterminate whole families, burn down houses, schools, hospitals. The terrorists do not experience a shortage of arms and ammunition, they invariably receive these from the United States, China, Britain, Egypt, the weekly points out.

The Indian press points to the growing interference from outside into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The newspaper PATRIOT carries a PTI report on the presence on the Afghan territory of Chinese servicemen who give aid to counter-revolutionary forces. Recently about 900 Chinese agents penetrated into the Vakhani area, where the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has a 85 kilometre long frontier with the People's Republic of China. Activity of Chinese servicemen is witnessed in the northern part of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. With reference to UNI, the newspaper also reports the concentration of seven Pakistani divisions on the frontier with Afghanistan.

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PRC Arms Supplies

ID181857 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 18 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Delhi, January 18, TASS--Quoting reliable sources, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports that China stepped up delivery of armaments along the Karakorum route to support military preparations in Pakistan. The route links the Chinese city of Urumchi with the Pakistani capital Islamabad. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA also notes that the Chinese send army trucks from Gilgit via the Babsur Pass into the Pakistani province of Chitral, bordering on the Afghan province of Badakhshan.

Quoting informed sources in the Indian capital, the newspaper PATRIOT writes that Pakistan is offering broad possibilities for preparing anti-Afghan actions. Thirty-five thousand mercenaries were trained in the past eighteen months in the use of arms, specifically anti-tank weapons. On an average from 4,000 to 5,000 mercenaries are trained every month in Pakistan in the tactics of subversive operations.

Indian Official Comment

ID181856 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 18 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Delhi, January 18, TASS--India expressed concern over the deliveries of Chinese weapons into Southwest Asia. The official viewpoint of the Indian Government on this matter was brought to the notice of China along diplomatic channels, said a spokesman of India's Ministry of External Affairs. According to reports of the Delhi press, China sharply increased deliveries of armaments and munitions along the Karakorum highway to the Pakistani army and armed gangs of mercenaries whom Beijing and Washington use for aggressive actions against Afghanistan.

Public Concern

ID210048 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 20 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Delhi, January 20, TASS--The Indian public voices serious concern over the expansion of arms deliveries to Pakistan which are being implemented on the basis of the American-Chinese understanding reached during the visit to Beijing by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown. These arms are designated not only for the Pakistani Army, but also for the armed units of mercenaries who are smuggled from the Pakistani territory into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to commit aggressive actions against the Afghan people. In this connection India regards as provocative the visit of the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, currently in Pakistan, to one of the special camps near Peshawar in which bandits who participate in sorties into Afghanistan undergo military training.

It is noted with concern here that the Pakistani territory is being turned into the base of subversive anti-Afghan activities. The responsibility for this rests not only with Washington and Beijing, but also with the Pakistani Government which does not curb these activities, but on the contrary, encourages them in all ways.

The newspaper TRIBUNE warns the Pakistani authorities that the point at issue is the use of Pakistan by the outside forces for attaining their own political goals.

Islamabad, January 20, TASS--The newspaper MUSLIM writes in its editorial on the growing concern in Pakistan over the fact that the foreign arms deliveries lead to the country's political subordination.

TANJUG REPORT ON TITO'S CONDITION CITED

LD202152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 20, TASS--As was announced by the consultant doctors, due to a serious disturbance in the arterial blood supply, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, J. Broz Tito, had his left leg amputated today. J. Broz Tito underwent the operation well. The postoperation period is progressing normally, states the report of TANJUG, the Yugoslav information agency.

BREZHNEV WISHES TITO 'SPEEDY, COMPLETE RECOVERY'

LD181440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 18, (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent a telegram to Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia wishing him a speedy and complete recovery. The telegram contains a friendly greeting and expresses the confidence that Comrade Josip Broz Tito will be able to work long and fruitfully in the interests of Yugoslavia and Soviet-Yugoslav friendship.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ALMA-ATA FOR HOME

AU181704 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1516 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Summary] Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee member and Polish minister of foreign affairs, visited the Kazakh SSR Museum of Arts today. In the guest-of-honour book he made the following note: "I have seen for myself that the Kazakh people cherish their ancient national culture and carefully keep up the creative heritage from past centuries." Wojtaszek inspected with great interest an exhibit of modern Polish drawings devoted to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. He pointed out that the exhibit reflected inviolable brotherhood between the two peoples, cemented forever with the blood of Soviet and Polish soldiers. The guest then visited the (Mideo) alpine sports complex.

In the afternoon Wojtaszek left for home. At Alma-Ata airport he was seen off by Zhanybekov, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Bazarbayev, Kazakh minister of foreign affairs; Kabulbekov, Foreign Relations Department chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Zhakupov, Alma-Atinskii Gorispolkom chairman; and other officials.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD181105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] On 15 January N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. Questions of the implementation of the general plan for specialization and cooperation in the sphere of material production between the USSR and Bulgaria up to 1990 and the coordination of the USSR and Bulgarian state plans for 1981-1985 were discussed at the meeting.

FRG GROWS WARY OF INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. ANTIDETENTE ACTIONS

LD181219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Stab in the Back"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 January--"The Federal Government is faced with a grave trial. It cannot allow its Ostpolitik's achievements to be sacrificed to the worsening crisis in the Middle East. At the same time the American NATO partner, which has embarked on the path of confrontation, is demanding loyalty to the alliance from it...." The quest for a solution to the complex dilemmas of which FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, like many other West German newspapers, writes is today filling Bonn's political life.

The U.S. administration's attempt to take advantage of events in Afghanistan to organize political and economic repressions against our country is regarded by many people as a dangerous stab in the back for the detente policy that has been asserted in Europe. Although a number of leaders of the ruling parties in Bonn have directly participated in inflaming the slander campaign against the Soviet Union, their intention has not been to attach overriding importance to the campaign in Europe. According to their plans, this campaign should have been mounted only insofar as it might divert attention from last December's NATO decision to produce new American nuclear-missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe. It was planned to direct the main flow of anti-Soviet venom toward poisoning the developing countries' relations with the socialist states.

The frank and principled assessment of events that rang out from Moscow made a strong impression in the FRG, since the analysis made in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions of the real factors that have complicated the world situation is confirmed by the events of each new day.

The feverish U.S. activity to develop a whole network of strongpoints in the Near East and Indian Ocean and the formation of the expeditionary corps "fire brigade" show whence in fact the true military threat emanates. Citing authoritative political circles in the West German capital, DER SPIEGEL has reported that Bonn fears that the American policy of creating foreign military bases is making all Washington's accusations against the USSR "implausible to the Third World countries."

Bonn believes, the magazine writes, that Washington is reacting to Soviet actions in Afghanistan "in a frivolous and dilettantish fashion." The American authorities' attempt to "bring China into the game" is regarded as particularly adventurist and rash, according to the magazine.

Bonn's "scouts" who have just returned from the United States--Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Federal Secretary E. Bahr, and Pawelczyk, expert on defense issues in the SPD faction in the Bundestag--report that "uncertainty, haste and immaturity of action and judgment" predominate in the American capital. All in all, DER SPIEGEL sums up, "it has become difficult for the NATO allies to predict the policy of the leading Western power."

The unpredictability of Washington's present policy makes it especially dangerous to West Europe. While, to all appearances, the "really riled cowboy" is gambling in the U.S. Presidential election campaign on exacerbating the international situation, in the FRG the ruling coalition links its chances at the upcoming parliamentary elections with the successes of 10 years of detente policy in Europe. [paragraph continues]

Of course, the elections are not the only point. Detente, the lowering of the level of military confrontation and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation are a vital question of existence for Europe, where the two opposing blocs' greatest military forces are concentrated. "On the basis of the interests dictated by our country's location it can be said that we would suffer the main losses if efforts to limit tension were nullified," SPD Chairman W. Brandt warned in a recent interview. In this situation where the United States is "typified by increasing militarization of thinking," he noted, "Federal Chancellor Schmidt's decision to go to Paris to insure European solidarity" was "quite correct."

The highlighting of "joint West European foreign policy action that must, without being anti-American, carry its own clout" is a characteristic feature of the political situation on the Rhine. At the same time the sharp reorientation of detente's opponents is striking. Only yesterday they posed as "Europeans." But today there are no more zealous adherents of "Atlanticism"--that is, loyalty to American policy. They have suddenly begun to see the Washington administration as the people who "have at last assumed main command" of operations against their hated detente.

Detente's opponents are openly against the FRG foreign policy course of the last 10 years and attempts are being made to revive old projects of cold war times such as the plans for creating a "European army" and "joint nuclear forces." Opposition leader F.-J. Strauss is demanding the "expansion of NATO's sphere of activity" and its "rights" to interfere in the sovereign affairs of African and Asian peoples. But even Strauss and his accomplices do not venture to defame unreservedly the detente policy as such. Why? Because detente, as FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE--a newspaper that has never hidden its antipathy for it--testifies, "has become so deeply a part of life in the last 10 years that its abandonment could meet with a response from only a few people."

The actions of detente's opponents are also fettered by the sentiments that have taken root among a considerable section of the country's business circles. It is in those circles that growing concern is being caused by Washington's attempts to foist on its West European allies political and economic actions directed against the USSR similar to those to which the United States is now resorting. People here well remember the shock experienced by the FRG when, yielding to NATO pressure, Bonn embargoed exports of large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union. This concession brought the FRG nothing except the undermining of its foreign policy positions and a dubious reputation as a violator of international agreements. While the development of economic cooperation with the socialist countries helped the West German economy to extricate itself from economic crisis and provided work for almost 500,000 people.

"Under the conditions of today's highly developed world economy based on the division of labor," H. Hartwig, president of the German Chamber of Wholesale and Foreign Trade, declared, "it is difficult to monitor measures to impose embargoes, while the scale of the adverse consequences of such measures in the long term is hard to predict." "The politicization of foreign trade produces little for politics, and other boomerangs against the economy," S. Mann, manager of the Federal Union of German Industry, said. A representative of the Siemens Corporation altogether rejected the question of any "sanctions" against the USSR whatever. O. Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Federation of Trade and Industry, raised the question: What would happen to the West German economy if, for instance, the Soviet Union responded by ending its deliveries of industrial raw materials and fuel? Business circles in the FRG, as in other West European countries, regard Washington's demand for "solidarity" as a direct U.S. attack on their developed economic ties with the socialist states.

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Bonn's original scheme, which was that the FRG could get near to sources of industrial raw materials in the developing countries by following the U.S. wake, is also being reassessed. The adventurism of Washington's actions in the Middle East is moving Bonn further away from that goal. The FRG Government has announced its "growing disquiet," primarily over the American plans for a military blockade of Iran's Persian Gulf coast. Here the United States, as is now becoming clear, intends to drag its European NATO partners into these plans.

Bonn is noting that these intentions of Washington's "increase the danger of a military clash." Addressing his party's parliamentary faction, Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt urgently warned of the "danger of letting ourselves be swept into precipitate decisions in the atmosphere of deteriorating relations between Washington and Moscow." As the chancellor declared, "the Federal Government will not allow all that has been achieved in relations between East and West in the past 10 years to be jeopardized because of events in Afghanistan."

The FRG Government's open opposition to the American military plans in the Middle East on the eve of the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher's arrival in Bonn to some extent reflects the concern gripping various strata of West German society--will the following of Washington's course eventually lead to the weakening of the FRG's ties not only with the socialist but also with the developing countries?

Why, people in the FRG ask, does solidarity with the United States have to manifest itself not in disarmament but in armament, as it did a month ago when NATO decided to produce and deploy American nuclear missiles in West Europe? Why cannot solidarity with the United States be shown in joint action to develop international detente, why does it have to be used without fail to exacerbate political relations and undermine economic cooperation? All these questions are the direct consequence of the American administration's departure from the course of detente and its backsliding toward dangerous political adventurism. In those matters Europe is not going the same as Washington.

AFGHANS IN FRG DEMONSTRATE AGAINST 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

ID192122 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, January, 19 TASS--"For an end to the support by the United States of the counter-revolutionary forces in Afghanistan!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!". These were the slogans carried by Afghan students and citizens of Afghan nationality resident in the FRG in a demonstration held here today. Several hundred people came to the U.S. Embassy and handed in a petition demanding an end to the hostile campaign against Afghanistan being carried out by the USA and other Western powers.

CARRINGTON ASIAN TOUR MARKS UK RETURN EAST OF SUEZ

ID210044 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Next our observer Boris Sergeyev comments on the trip made by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to several countries of the Middle East and South Asia. Here is what he writes:

In the capitals of Asian countries Lord Carrington tried to instruct local officials on how they should react to developments in Afghanistan and also convince them that a threat to the security of neighboring countries comes from Afghanistan.

The British foreign secretary insists on a sanitary cordon around Afghanistan, where people were carrying out progressive reforms and had no intention of threatening the security of their neighbors.

In Pakistan Lord Carrington visited so-called Afghan refugee camps which in reality, are camouflaged centers for training subversive elements who are to be implanted in Afghanistan. Observers say the visit is the gesture of encouragement by Britain to elements hostile to Afghanistan and backed by the United States and China.

The British foreign secretary also took upon himself the unrewarding mission of justifying the coordination of efforts between the United States and China in rendering support to anti-Afghan forces and building up movements in South Asia. But the role of advocate of the American-Chinese plans is obviously beyond his powers. Lord Carrington also found himself in a difficult position when in Delhi he discussed deliveries of American arms to Pakistan. The thing is that this American move caused certain apprehensions in India. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared at a news conference in Trivandram on Thursday that the threat caused by American arms deliveries to Pakistan was approaching India's borders. Indian newspapers also quoted a statement by the prime minister that American arms delivered to Pakistan were often turned against India.

The attempt by the British foreign secretary to justify the rearmament of Pakistan by apprehensions that its leaders allegedly have concerning India's intentions left an unfavorable impression on observers. They feel statements of this sort may play a provocative role if viewed against the background of the desire of the Pakistani leaders to obtain nuclear arms of their own. While summing up the results of the foreign secretary's Asian tour, Western observers are inclined to consider them as signs of Britain's return to a policy of a military presence east of Suez. In its new version this policy will be reduced to connivance with the Pentagon's military preparations in the Indian Ocean. The development of an American military base on Diego Garcia was largely made possible thanks to the deal struck between the United States and Britain which had laid their hands on the island by way of various machinations. The British military base on Al-Masirah Island owned by the Sultan of Oman was also transferred to the Pentagon. But, as Lord Carrington's mission revealed, Britain is ready to render services to the United States in the diplomatic sphere as well.

ONLY UK SUPPORTS U.S. DEMAND FOR SANCTIONS ON IRAN, USSR

LD162136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Soviet-Polish talks took place in Moscow. They were held by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Emil Wojtaszek. The issue of further deepening cooperation between the USSR and Poland was discussed. The ministers also reviewed the contemporary international situation. At the meeting a high assessment was made of the varied and fruitful cooperation between the two countries and full unity of views was again affirmed. Both ministers stressed that the line of the countries of the socialist community in world affairs is directed toward consolidating peace and protecting the rights of peoples to determine their own destiny. This is hindered by the imperialist circles, which are responsible for the present complication of the international situation. The December decision of the NATO Council on the so-called Euro-missiles, which was imposed by Washington, shows a lack of willingness to join in actions in favor of military detente and disarmament. This decision obscures a desire to achieve military superiority. The present position of NATO makes talks on medium-range missiles impossible.

Other examples of the imperialist aggressive line in international politics are the openly provocative military pressure of the United States on Iran, the noisy anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign begun by Washington in connection with the failure of their plans to turn Afghanistan into a military bridgehead of NATO on the southern border of the USSR. According to the White House design, the special session of the NATO Council held in Brussels was also intended to serve in fanning up this campaign. The U.S. administration hoped to gain support for economic sanctions against Iran from its allies as well as to force them into joining the unilateral curtailment of trade and economic and other relations with the USSR adopted by Washington.

In the opinion of the Western press, only Britain, that is, the U.S. fifth column in Europe, supported the action by Washington. As for the remaining countries, despite strong American pressure, they are in no hurry to take any steps which might damage themselves. As THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES points out, at the meeting in Paris between FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing, a clear political line was worked out. Both statesmen consider that the long-term policy of detente in Europe is too valuable to be risked. The press points out that a number of other NATO countries led the White House to understand that they are not ready to follow the U.S. example. To all appearances, sensible West European politicians are not in a hurry to cast the beneficial fruits of detente beneath the feet of Washington, which is ready to trample them.

EUROPARLIAMENT AFGHAN RESOLUTION 'GROSSLY DISTORTED EVENTS'

LD181940 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 18, TASS--Valeriy Shashkov, TASS correspondent, reports: The problem of unemployment in Common Market countries was one of the dominant topics at the session of the European Parliament which closed in Strassbourg today. H. Vredeling, vice-chairman of the Commission of European Communities, said in his statement that about 9 million people are now out of work in the Common Market countries. All speakers in the debate expressed serious concern over the situation in the labour markets. But they did not suggest any concrete measures to improve it and in the resolutions adopted did not go beyond vague phrases on the need for steps to relieve unemployment.

Against a background of sharp disagreements, the European Parliament passed a resolution on the so-called "Afghan Question" in which it grossly distorted the events in that country and the position of the Soviet Union. Deputies of conservative and right-wing parties, who have a majority in Euro-Parliament, voted for the resolution. Motivating the refusal of the French communists to vote, G. Ansart, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party and deputy of the European Parliament, stressed that the United States and its allies are "using the events in Afghanistan as an excuse for calling in question the relaxation of international tension". He rebutted false allegations concerning "Soviet interference in Afghanistan's affairs", stating that the Afghan people exercised their legitimate right, on the basis of the treaties concluded, to ask the Soviet Union for help in face of a real danger to the country as a result of interference from outside. Observers say that voting took place in violation of voting procedure, much to the displeasure of many deputies who were deprived of the opportunity of expressing their opinion concerning the draft resolutions imposed on them. Deputies from the French party association in support of the republic refused to vote and walked out.

QOTBZADEH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON HOSTAGES

LD181914 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 18, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh accused the U.S. Government of attempts to block the initiative of UN Secretary General K. Waldheim for solving the problem of American hostages through negotiations and establishing a UN commission of inquiry into charges brought up by the Iranian people against the overthrown shah. The establishment of such a commission, he said at a press conference here, is the only acceptable step toward solving the problem of hostages. But Qotbzadeh stressed again that the hostages would be released only provided the former shah was extradited and the wealth he took away returned to Iran.

Hashemi Rafsanjani, who heads the Iranian Ministry of the Interior, said on the Tehran radio that agents of American imperialism and counter-revolutionary elements intend to block the first presidential elections in Iran, scheduled for January 25, and to provoke disturbances in Tehran and other cities. In this connection he urged the Iranian people to display vigilance and to thwart machinations by the enemies of the Iranian revolution.

ELECTION DATE CONFIRMED, STUDENTS URGE 'VIGILANCE'

LD191656 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 19, TASS--It has been confirmed here that Iran's first presidential elections will be held as scheduled--on January 25. A statement to this effect was broadcast on Tehran Radio by the Council for the Control for the Holding of Elections.

Students supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni have addressed the Iranian people with a call for increasing vigilance in face of imperialist conspiracies, which the United States is planning to implement in connection with the presidential elections in Iran with the aim of frustrating them.

Beheshti on Elections

LD201524 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 20, TASS--Ayatollah Beheshti, first secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, in a Tehran Radio interview, said the presidential elections scheduled for January 25 are to end on the same day if one of candidates polls 51 per cent of the vote. Otherwise, the second round of elections is to be held on February 9, with only two main candidates remaining in the voting lists.

Beheshti also announced that at the recent meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom, it was decided to hold elections to the Iranian parliament (Majlis) before March 21, this year.

TRIAL OF IRANIAN AIR FORCE CONSPIRATORS REPORTED

LD201420 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 20, TASS--A trial of three air force officers, who were arrested on charges of organizing unrest in the capital of Iranian Azerbaijan, is beginning (?in) Tabriz today.

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As the chairman of the Special Revolutionary Islamic Tribunal of Tabriz announced yesterday, another twenty service-men were arrested in the air force garrison of Tabriz and are soon to appear before the tribunal as the main plotters. The plot also involved not only army officers but also gendarme officers--about 50 people all in all.

Ayatollah Khomeyni and other leaders of Iran repeatedly stated that the developments in Tabriz were provoked by foreign secret services, the U.S. CIA in the first place.

TEHRAN RADIO, TV CITED ON AMIR-ENTEZAM'S U.S. TIES

LD201700 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 20, TASS--Iran's radio and television have exposed relations between the arrested former Deputy Prime Minister and Ambassador of Iran to Sweden Amir-Entezam with representatives of the United States intelligence service. The Muslim students--followers of the imam's course--told their listeners about new documents discovered among the official mail of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to the State Department.

A letter of the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Iran Laingen expresses gratitude to Amir-Entezam for useful assistance in normalizing Iranian-American relations, in particular, for his services in sending American secret documents and means of communications from Tehran to Washington, and for creating food stores in Iran for the American Army.

Amir-Entezam's remarks, contained in the letter, attest to the fact that while holding a responsible government post, he was in fact against the Islamic revolution and its leader--Ayatollah Khomeyni. He advertised, in particular, former Premier Bazargan as realistically minded person whose policy can be an alternative to the course of the Islamic Revolutionary Council which does not suit Washington.

Laingen writes that Amir-Entezam assured him of the desire to continue contacts with the United States being Iran's Ambassador to Sweden, since in Stockholm, according to Amir-Entezam, they may conduct conversations in a more suitable atmosphere than in Tehran or in Washington.

Counsellor of the American Embassy Stampel informed the U.S. Government on February 21, 1979 that he requested Amir-Entezam to allow the U.S. Embassy to send personal belongings of American citizens from Mehrabad Airport without passing customs. The students said that under the disguise of "personal belongings", intelligence data, special technical means and documentation on Iran's armed forces were sent from Tehran to Washington. About a hundred boxes with classified intelligence documents have been later uncovered and confiscated by the Iranian authorities at the airport's customs.

SOVIET COMMUNISTS HAVE CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTED IRANIAN PEOPLE

NC192010 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Jan 80 NC

[Rostam Hasanzadeh commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: In January 1912, 28 years ago, the Sixth Conference of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party--as the Soviet Communist Party was then called--was held in Prague. The conference participants announced their irrevocable support for the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements.

At the proposal of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a special resolution was issued on the situation in Iran. We know that some years before the Prague conference, a vast democratic and antifeudal movement had started in Iran which has been recorded in history books as the constitutional revolution. Czarist Russia and imperialist Britain--which ruled Iran at that time--hurried to help the monarchical regime and drowned the patriotic movement of the Iranian people in blood. Under those conditions, the Leninist communists announced their fraternal solidarity with the brave Iranian patriots.

The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, in the resolution approved during the Prague conference, strongly criticized the activities of Czarist Russia and of colonialist Britain which, while implementing their oppressive policy, did not refrain from using the most savage and foul activities. The Prague conference participants expressed their full sympathy and support for the Iranian nation's liberation struggle.

As we said, the Prague conference was held in January 1912, and about 6 years after that the socialist revolution led by Lenin's party won, thus becoming the directing and guiding force of the country.

It is only natural that the Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party, based on the principles of friendship and peace among nations, internationalism, solidarity with national liberation movements, and on the principles of nonconformity with the imperialist policies of aggression, plunder and oppression, turned into the official permanent policy of the great Soviet nation. The people of Iran, during the course of the history of Soviet-Iranian relations, have many times experienced this fact. We did not intend to refer to past events in detail here, but will limit ourselves to referring to recent facts. For instance, everyone knows that the Soviet people and our government and the Communist Party warmly welcomed the victory of the national liberation and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian people. During this revolution, the Soviet Union expressed favorable views toward the patriotic and devoted Iranian forces and announced its support for them. At that time our country declared, very decisively and firmly, that any type of foreign intervention in Iran's affairs was illegal, and thus it extinguished the flames of the warlike sentiments of American imperialism. Now that Washington, once again, is threatening the Islamic Republic of Iran with armed action, the Soviet Union persistently supports the just struggle of the Iranian people.

In conclusion, our commentator writes, the Soviet Government and the Communist Party have remained and will remain faithful to the principles of internationalism and solidarity with the just struggles of peace-loving nations--principles which were reflected in the decision of the Prague conference of Lenin's party.

NEWSWEEK CITED ON EGYPTIAN SUPPORT FOR IRANIAN 'SUBVERSIVES'

LD211000 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 21, TASS--The Egyptian authorities are actively supporting various Iranian groupings coming out against the present Iranian leadership.

The NEWSWEEK magazine reports that rebels will soon be granted a radio station in the territory of Egypt from which they are planning to make subversive broadcasts to Iran.

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ARAB PAPER CITED ON 'HYPOCRITICAL U.S. CALLS TO SAVE ISLAM'

LD180945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Notes Apropos" from the "World Today" feature compiled by A. Kapralov: "Provocative Plans"]

[Text] On the pretext of "saving" Afghan Muslims the U.S. ruling circles have begun implementing plans aimed at fueling anti-Soviet sentiments in Islamic states.

As the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B reports, the CIA has already instructed its agents in Islamic countries to provoke all sorts of disturbances and to commit provocations in respect of Soviet establishments in those countries. At the same time radio propaganda media have been instructed to step up anti-Soviet broadcasts to Muslim countries.

Rebuffing the propaganda hysteria raised in the West, the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH is sharply critical of hypocritical calls to "save Islam."

Muslims know, the newspaper emphasizes, who occupied their holy places in Jerusalem. They know that for more than 30 years now Israel has been killing and robbing Muslim Palestinians in refugee camps with U.S. support and that Israel is taking from Muslims more and more land on the West Bank of the Jordan and setting up Zionist settlements on it. However, no one has yet heard of practical steps by the United States, Britain and other Western countries in defense of Muslims and Islam.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from this, the newspaper concludes, the latter-day "defenders" of Islam are in no way concerned about the Muslims of Afghanistan and other countries not threatened by any danger, but about their own imperialist interests.

KILLING OF SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN SYRIA REPORTED

LD201250 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

["Reaction's Sallies"-TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, January 20, TASS--The Syrian press today published the SANA news agency's report which says that "an armed band of the Moslem Brothers Organization committed a new vile crime on January 15, thereby implementing the U.S.-Israeli plan directed against our people and the fatherland". The report points out that several members of the band laid an ambush in the city of Hamah against two Soviet specialists, opened fire on them and inflicted heavy wounds upon them. Both specialists died of the wounds. An attempt was also made on the life of another Soviet specialist..

A member of the Moslem Brothers on January 16 in the city of Aleppo fired on a topographical engineer who works at one of the projects of the general company of railways. The Soviet specialist received several wounds but at present the state of his health gives rise to no concern.

Syrian security forces, pursuing the criminals, arrested the bandit that fired on the Soviet topographical engineer, the report says. Besides, during an operation to eliminate the bandits' den in Aleppo, security forces during an exchange of fire killed two and then arrested 16 members of the band.

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SYRIAN CP LEADER SUPPORTS SOVIET MOVES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD192336 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

["Talk" given by Khalid Baqdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party:
date and place not specified]

[Text] With regard to the events in Afghanistan, I believe that the replies of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to PRAVDA have explained the matter very clearly, in a manner that cannot be (?criticized) from the left, right or back or front. They are detailed, satisfying replies which show the truth of the matter, placing the events in Afghanistan in perspective to the developments of the general international situation.

American colonialism and its allies, together with Israel and As-Sadat go about arousing a big artificial row about the aid--the military aid in particular--rendered by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in the cause of repelling the intrigues and aggressive foreign campaigns, coming in particular from Pakistani territory and maintaining the independence of Afghanistan and the march of the Afghan revolution. This is what the Soviet Union has done. In this manner it has carried out its international duty. It has applied Lenin's teaching to the effect that the first socialist country should be the continual support to the peoples struggling in the cause of their independence, repelling aggression against their territories and for marching (?forward) on the path of social progress and democracy toward socialism.

Leonid Brezhnev's words show categorically that the Soviet Union is--as it has always been--honest to Lenin's teachings, honest to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism [word indistinct]. If the Soviet Union had not done that, this would have been the strange thing.

What the Soviet Union has done is not strange. This is something America and the enemies understand well. But they are trying to exploit the events in Afghanistan in order to justify on the world level their policy against international detente and if continued, this may threaten all of mankind and every people even if they are at the most remote corner of the world. They want to cover up this colonialist, expansionist policy and their attempts of hegemony, not only here and there but all over the world under the guise of protecting Islam.

Iran is a Muslim country as well. Now America has begun to exert pressure--economic, military and political--against that Muslim country, namely, Iran. America, which in Afghanistan shows that it is eager for Islam, gives Israel all the pretexts and military and economic means to occupy Arab-Muslim Jerusalem. America, which pretends to be eager for Islam in Afghanistan, encourages Israel, giving it all justifications and economic and military means to occupy the Arab-Muslim territories it occupied in 1967 and annex them.

Therefore, we, the Arabs in general, understand well such American maneuvers. That is why we have seen lately how Syria and other Arab states--in particular those of the steadfastness front--have expressed their full solidarity with Afghanistan and warned against American endeavors to exploit the Afghanistan events to disturb friendly relations between the Arabs and the Soviet Union.

So, in the Arab East, in Syria, as far as I know, the hearts of the masses, the hearts of the national groups [word indistinct] Syria, army and people are with the Afghan people, with their policy. They consider that every people are free to choose the path they want and ask for aid from their friends to repel colonialist, foreign aggression against their territories.

The maneuvers which are being hatched about Afghanistan and the wasted propaganda will be doomed to failure. In my belief, America, especially since the start of Carter's administration, gets out of one impasse to enter another. Its general policy in the world contradicts completely the spirit of the age and the march of history. It is trivial that American imperialism thinks it possible now, as Comrade Brezhnev rightly said that it is allowed to go to and fro in the international arena without consideration of the peoples' will and that it can play with the destiny of states at will. This is something that has gone, that era has gone for good. That era started to wane since the October Revolution. This has become clearly so in the wake of World War II and the victory of the Soviet Union over Nazi barbarism which shook the pillars of world colonialism leading to the awakening of the peoples and leading them in their scores toward struggle in the cause of independence and consolidating it.

The class blindness which the American leaders have--about which Marx and Lenin spoke--bars the vision of reality. Therefore, the destiny of their policies is certain failure. They think they are in the 19th century when colonialism took liberties all over the world. Those ages have gone for good by virtue of the awakening of peoples, by virtue of the existence and growing might of the socialist world--the political, economic and military might in its capacity as protector of peace, the fortress of peace in the world as well as that of the peoples' struggle in the cause of consolidating their independence and repelling aggression against their territories.

We Syrian communists, are sure that in doing this we are expressing the views and feelings of all national, progressive forces, the feelings of the largest masses in our country, the masses of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, greet the Afghan people and wish them success in their march forward. We also salute the principled stand made by the Soviet Union toward the Afghan issue as it has always done with us, as we know from our experience. The Soviet Union has always been and still is by our side in our legitimate, hard, continued struggle in the cause of consolidating our national independence, in the cause of repelling the attempts of colonialist hegemony by America and Zionism, in the cause of choosing the path we want, namely, the path of consolidating independence and marching forward on the path of social progress.

The Syrian Arab-Soviet friendship has become firm and strong. It has entered into the Arab national Syrian traditions. This applies to all other Arab peoples. There is no power capable of destroying and breaking [words indistinct].

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER: USSR ALLY OF ARABS

LD191349 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 19, TASS--'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the General People's Committee of Libya, gave a high appraisal of the results of the Damascus conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries--participants in the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The participants in the front, he emphasized, showed to the world that no one will manage to sow discord between Arab peoples and their friend and ally--the Soviet Union. Having criticized the attempts at drawing the organisation Islamic conference into the propagandist campaign in connection with the events in Afghanistan, At-Turayki said that this international organisation was established for the purpose of promoting a solution to the Palestinian problem. Any attempts at changing the role of the organisation Islamic conference and at directing its efforts into a different channel play into the hand of the main enemy of Islam--Israel which desecrates the Moslem shrines in the occupied Arab territories.

Touching upon the propagandist fuss raised by the United States, Israel and the As-Sadat regime in reply to the assistance which the Soviet Union rendered to the revolutionary Afghan Government, At-Turayki stated: Why do those states are concerned about Afghanistan? [sentence as received] It is not there that Islam is being subjected to real danger but in other parts of the globe where mass killings of Moslems are committed by means of U.S. and Western weapons with the aid of and on the initiative of the United States.

Anyone who enters into alliance with U.S. imperialism under the slogans of Islam ultimately adds grist to the mill of Israel, since the USA, while "defending" Islam, supplies Zionists with weapons which are used for the killing of Arabs in the Israel-occupied lands and in Lebanon's south. "We Arabs must take a united stand with regard to Western propaganda. Our struggle against the Zionist enemy is a joint struggle and we must use all our available resources, including oil, in that struggle."

In answer to the question about the state of Libyan-Palestinian relations, At-Turayki said that the relations are of normal character and that Libya fully supports the Palestinian revolution.

BREZHNEV, NUMAYRI EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON SUDANESE HOLIDAY

LD171631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, a cable in which he conveyed congratulations and wishes of prosperity to the friendly Sudanese people on the occasion of the national holiday--Independence Day.

In a reply cable Sudan's president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and on his part conveyed to the Soviet people best wishes for progress and prosperity.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD171701 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Dec 79 pp 1-3 LD

[Text of report delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at the 10 December 18th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Instructions Set Out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in His Speech at the Plenum"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

You and I have met today to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, where the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development and the draft state budget for 1980 were examined and appropriate resolutions and laws were adopted.

In discussing the results of our party's Central Committee plenum, we must at the same time determine the republican party organization's tasks arising from the plenum decisions and from the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech contains a profound, all-round analysis of the results of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and the plans for its final year, gives a fitting evaluation of all that has been achieved, outlines ways of overcoming shortcomings and defines new natural laws of the country's economic development at the present stage. This brilliant, scientifically substantiated and profoundly argued speech is a model of Marxist-Leninist analysis of the economic and social problems of developed socialism and summarizes the theory and practice of communist building. Every thesis in Leonid Ilich's speech will be transformed into a material force and will set the country's vast productive forces in motion, since these theses reflect and summarize all that gladdens, disturbs and moves communists and working people.

Leonid Ilich's every word goes right to the consciousness, right to the heart of the Soviet person. And this is because Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech is distinguished by such features as extreme frankness toward the people and the confidential tone of his appeal to the people; determination and boldness in exposing omissions and shortfalls; naming names in his criticisms' optimistic confidence in the possibility of overcoming and eliminating existing shortcomings; accuracy and a specific approach in defining the next tasks and the prospects for further development--in a word the speech by the leader of our party and the Soviet head of state at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum is a DETAILED, SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED PROGRAM FOR PREPARING THE PARTY AND PEOPLE FOR THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

1.

In summing up the results achieved and outlining future tasks, I would particularly like to stress that the closer we come to the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the more important it is to insure that the course of the republic's economic and social development tallies as closely as possible with the targets planned and with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress.

HOW SUCCESSFULLY THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE ACCELERATED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET GEORGIA IS BEING IMPLEMENTED is indicated above all by the increase in gross social product, which according to preliminary calculations will have increased nearly 30 percent in 4 years, while the volume of national income produced on the republic's territory will have increased 32.4 percent, which is considerably higher than 5-year plan targets.

The growth rate in the production of national per capita income will also be higher than planned: 28.9 percent as against 17.8 percent in the 5-year plan, which reduces still further the republic's laggardness in relation to the average level for the whole union in this important indicator of socioeconomic growth.

The republic's economic development in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan is characterized by an IMPROVEMENT IN THE MOST IMPORTANT NATIONAL ECONOMIC PROPORTIONS, which is indicated by the increase in the proportion of national income in the gross social product, and also in the relative weight of industrial sectors--industry and construction--in the structure of the gross product and the national income. This has made it possible to increase the level of employment of labor resources, as a result of which an additional 180,000 people are involved in the public sector, including 69,000 people in physical production sectors.

INDUSTRY In developing at increasing preferential rates; by 1 September it had already almost reached the 4-year target, with the result that the volume of industrial output will increase, according to a preliminary estimate, not 26.8 percent as planned, but 29.2 percent, that is 2.4 percentage points more, which means that the production program for the 4 years will be overfulfilled by R646.5 million.

Machine building, and first and foremost such progressive, non-metals-intensive sectors as instrument making, radio equipment and electronics, and also the oil extracting industry are developing particularly intensively.

The 4-year program for the output of consumer goods is being successfully fulfilled. The total volume of output of Group B products will have increased 28.3 percent in comparison with 1975, instead of 25.1 percent according to the 5-year plan. It is very important that increasing preferential growth has been noted in the production of consumer goods at heavy industry enterprises, where the output of these goods will increase 35.4 percent over the 4 years.

Successes in industrial development are based on firm foundation: the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the increasing efficiency and intensification of production, above all increased labor productivity. Over the 4 years this indicator will increase, as planned, 22 percent and 80.8 percent of the total growth in production volume will be due to this.

Considerable shifts have taken place in improving product quality. This year about 2,000 articles will be produced with the seal of quality, this is, more than eight times the 1975 figure. The proportion of top-quality products in the total production volume will be up to 18 percent, whereas at the start of the 5-year plan this indicator was 2.1 percent. This is particularly important because in quality indicators the republic was quite recently seriously behind the average level for the union, while now it has taken leading positions in the country in many of them.

Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of AGRICULTURE, which we spoke of in great detail at the recent party and economic aktiv meeting devoted to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Increase the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and To Further Accelerate the Development of Agriculture in the Georgian SSR." The volume of ASSIMILATED CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION WORK is increasing considerably. The second phase of the Tbilisi subway has been commissioned, major processing industry enterprises and livestock complexes have come into operation and capacities for the production of ammonia, ammonium nitrate and nitric acid at the Rustavi chemicals plant, the fourth unit of the Inguri GES, the Imiri crushing and grading plant and other major projects are being prepared for commissioning.

The commissioning of projects for housing, municipal, cultural and consumer purposes has increased considerably. Over the 4 years residential blocks with a total area of more than 6.5 million square meters will have been brought into use, which makes it possible for 100,000 families to improve their housing conditions.

Last year 80 percent more fixed capital was commissioned than in 1972. On this basis the capital-labor ratio for workers in industry, agriculture, construction and other sectors has increased. It is important that the growth in the capital-labor ratio is taking place on a new, progressive basis. In the last 7-8 years more than 450 new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments and automation facilities have been introduced into production, the production of more than 800 new types of industrial product has been started up and their output has begun, and about 7,000 items of production equipment have been modernized.

THE REPUBLIC'S SCIENCE AND CULTURE have been further developed. Much has been done IN SECTORS IN THE SERVICE SPHERE.

The PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD is improving steadily, and this is expressed in crystallized form in the increase in real per capita income, which increased 18.3 percent over the 4 years, instead of 17.1 percent as envisaged in the 5-year plan.

THUS THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE FIRST 4 YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN IS THAT ON THE BASIS OF FURTHER ACCELERATED GENERAL ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC A SIGNIFICANT OVERFULFILLMENT OF 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS WILL BE INSURED IN THE MAIN SYNTHETIC INDICATORS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS ARE THEREBY CREATED FOR THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE.

2.

Today we are to hear the reports of Comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Gosplan, and Comrade P.A. Ananiashvili, Georgian SSR minister of finance, on the draft state plan for economic and social development and the draft budget for the republic for 1980. Detailed materials on these questions have been distributed to plenum participants. I will therefore be brief and only say that the draft plan defines the main task for 1980 which is TO INSURE THE FULFILLMENT AND OVERFULFILLMENT OF 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS IN THE MOST IMPORTANT INDICATORS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TO CREATE A FIRM FOUNDATION FOR ACCELERATED GROWTH IN THE REPUBLIC'S PRODUCTIVE FORCES IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN ON THE BASIS OF THE DYNAMIC AND PROPORTIONATE GROWTH OF ALL SECTORS OF PHYSICAL PRODUCTION AND THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

The draft plan for 1980 provides for a significant increase in resources directed toward improving the population's well-being and further expanding the material and technical base of the national economy.

Special significance is attached to the fact that IN ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT GENERALIZING INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS WILL BE OVERFULFILLED. Over the 5 years the growth rate for the volume of gross social product will surpass 5-year plan calculations by 2.9 percentage points, the growth rate in produced national income as a whole will be 7.3 percentage points above plan, and the growth rate in per capita income will be 9.5 percentage points above plan. This means that in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan one-third more material wealth will be created per capita in the republic than in 1975.

Improving work efficiency and quality is still the main route in the further development of social production. The increase in the productivity of social labor will exceed 5-year plan calculations by 5.5 percentage points, and return on capital for the whole national economy--by 4.5 points. The intensification of social production and improvements in its structure insure a reduction of 3.9 percent in the materials-intensiveness of the gross social product that is equivalent to an increase of nearly R347 million in the national income.

As a result of this accelerated growth in the republic's national economy it is BECOMING SIGNIFICANTLY CLOSER TO THE UNION AVERAGE LEVEL OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOVIET GEORGIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNION'S WEALTH IS INCREASING. For instance, whereas in 1975 the national income we produced per capita was 76.7 percent of the all-union level, in 1980 this indicator will increase to 84.1 percent, and in gross industrial output it will increase correspondingly--from 64.6 percent to 70.5 percent; in the retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade it will increase from 79.1 to 85.2 percent.

The growth rate of INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT in the 5 years as a whole must total without fail 41 percent. To this end it is necessary to produce a gross output of R140-150 million in addition to the volume planned for 1980.

High targets are to be met by our AGRICULTURE in the final year of the 5-year plan, as a result of which the average annual production of agricultural products will increase 34 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan compared with the Ninth, as against 29 percent according to the 5-year plan: Labor productivity will increase 41 percent as against the planned 40 percent.

In the 4 years the 5-year plan for citrus fruit procurement has been overfulfilled, and our glorious tea growers need only 21,000 tons more tea to fulfill their 5-year plan.

All of us Georgian communists and working people in the republic were profoundly glad that together with the grain growers of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, rural workers in Azerbaijan and Moldavia, cottongrowers in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan and potato growers in Belorussia, the Georgian tea growers were mentioned by Leonid Ilich, who said that they have achieved good results. It is particularly gratifying that the successes of the working people of Soviet Georgia were noted for the first time at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. This is very remarkable, and at the same time it places great obligations on us.

Calculations show that the state will be sold more than 400,000 tons of tea, 200,000 tons of citrus fruit, 120,000 tons of grain, 150,000 tons of potatoes, 90,000 tons of vegetables, about 10,000 tons of meat, 30,000 tons of milk and many other agricultural products above the 5-year plan targets.

At the same time serious concern is aroused by preliminary productions according to which the 5-year plan for grape procurement could be underfulfilled to the tune of 100,000-120,000 tons, and the plan for the procurement of tobacco, sunflowers, soybeans and eggs could also be underfulfilled. In the 5-year plan as a whole the republic will have produced less, I stress, PRODUCED less than planned as follows: 856,600 tons less grain, 34,500 tons less sunflowers, 324,000 tons less fruit and 504 million fewer eggs.

The tasks of party, soviet and economic organs is to insure that in the remaining period of the 10th 5-Year Plan the gulf which could form in the fulfillment of certain 5-year plan targets is bridged or reduced as far as possible.

In 1980 resources allocated for the expansion and technical improvement of the material and technical base of the main sectors of the national economy will be increased and a major capital construction program is planned, on whose implementation not only the successful completion of the current 5-year plan, but also the accelerated growth of the republic's productive forces in the 11th 5-Year Plan will largely depend. As a result solely through improving the technical standard of production labor productivity in industry will increase 3.4 percent, the annual saving from the introduction of the measures outlined in the sphere of scientific and technical progress will exceed the same indicator for 1979 by R10 million, and the number of workers thus released will be more than 10,000.

In 1980 a significant improvement in the population's living standard is envisaged. Real per capita income will increase 24.1 percent in comparison with 1975, as against 21.9 percent according to 5-year plan calculations. The average monthly wage for workers and employees will increase 21.1 percent as against 17.7 percent according to the 5-year plan and will reach R144. Kolkhoz members' labor remuneration will increase still further--by a total of 43.2 percent, and not 29.7 percent as planned in the 5-year plan. This year the introduction of new, higher wages and salaries for 730,000 workers and employees in nonproductive sectors of the national economy will be completed.

An increasing role is played in increasing the population's real income by social consumption funds, which will be increased to R364 per capita in 1980, that is, 27.7 percent more than in 1975, which is 5.1 percentage points higher than laid down in the 5-year plan.

Further development of trade and consumer services and the expansion of the network of institutions for people's education, culture and health care and housing construction which will make it possible for more than 24,000 families to improve their housing conditions are planned.

Thus on the one hand the draft Georgian SSR state plan for economic and social development for 1980 indicates how well-founded are the main directions, rates and proportions of the republic's national economic development and insures the republic's attainment of the most important targets in economic and social growth, taking into account the expected results of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. And on the other hand the draft plan indicates that THE REPUBLIC HAS CONSIDERABLE RESERVES FOR FURTHER ACCELERATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WHOSE PROMPT AND FULL UTILIZATION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT AND CRUCIAL TASK FOR PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANS, EVERY LABOR COLLECTIVE AND EVERY WORKING PERSON IN THE FINAL YEAR OF THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN.

3.

Thus major and important tasks face us in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. And in order to fulfill them successfully it is first necessary to eliminate the current year's shortcomings and completely eradicate the so-called "bottlenecks" and disproportions that have arisen in the republic's national economy.

Very little time remains till the end of the year, so we must use it to the full to make up for lost time, and make up the lag which has arisen in a number of sectors, a number of areas of production and a number of regions.

Serious concern is aroused primarily by laggardness on the part of ENTERPRISES AND ASSOCIATIONS OF UNION MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS located in the republic, which this year will show a production shortfall of R144 million, that is, nearly as much as the republic's national economy needs to reach the 5-year plan target for production growth rates.

Plan targets are being wrecked by such enterprises as the Zestafoni ferrolloys and Gruzakabel plants, the Kavkaztransformator and Stankostroitel associations, the Rustavi crane-building plant, and Shorapani Elektroelement plant, Gruzrybprom and certain others.

We discussed this at the joint session of the Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers to sum up the results of work in the national economy in the first 9 months of this year. We must also speak of it today. A number of ministries and departments are permitting a great lag in some of the 17 main economic indicators in the republic. Throughout the year pledges adopted for production growth rates have not been fulfilled; the number of laggard enterprises is not falling but growing; a number of labor collectives and also certain regions are not fulfilling plans for increasing labor productivity; the fulfillment of the profits plan is not being insured.

Resources allocated for housing construction are not being systematically assimilated. The commissioning of certain projects nearing completion in the production and social and consumer spheres is not being insured.

In total the number of laggard enterprises doubled in the first 11 months of this year compared with the same period last year, and the volume of unsold industrial output increased 140 percent. There are still many laggard enterprises in the ministries and departments headed by Comrades O.I. Lolashvili, N.A. Medzmariashvili, T.Ya. Uchaneishvili, I.A. Kharatishvili and D.Ye. Sarishvili. Of course, if you listen to these leaders you find that there are more than enough objective reasons for this. But what we need is not explanations of the reasons for laggardness, but the elimination of the laggardness itself.

The most urgent and effective measures must be adopted to eliminate shortcomings and omissions in economic activity. Where are these shortcomings? Above all is the fact that certain ministries and departments, associations and enterprises are not implementing sufficiently, purposefully and consistently the course of improving production efficiency and utilizing intensive factors for economic development.

It is now necessary to look in depth into every ministry, every enterprise, labor collective and region and to flexibly resolve all questions associated with overcoming as far as possible the laggardness previously permitted and insure the successful completion of the current economic year at all levels of the national economy.

We attach particular significance to this since THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN DEPENDS LARGELY ON HOW THE PLAN IS FULFILLED FOR THE CURRENT ECONOMIC YEAR.

At the same time everything must be done to prevent possible laggardness in the final year of the 5-year plan. This must be discussed now, because in certain sectors the plan for 1980 does not insure the attainment of targets set by the 5-year plan. In particular, production growth rates lower than the target for 1976-1980 as a whole are being set for enterprises of the ministries of power and electrification, ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, gas industry, heavy and transport machine building, electrical equipment industry, machine tool and tool-building industry and fish industry, and also the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry.

It is true that the draft plan for 1980 provides for measures to reduce the laggardness which has arisen over the 4 years in fulfilling 5-year plan targets in those sectors. However, we must not count on this alone. That is why the most urgent, militant task for party committees, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations and labor collectives is to carry out a purposeful quest for additional reserves for increasing and improving production in the course of fulfilling plan targets for 1980, to save raw materials and materials, to bring production reserves into economic circulation and thereby TO ACHIEVE IF NOT THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION, AT LEAST THE GREATEST POSSIBLE REDUCTION OF THE GULF WHICH HAS FORMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS.

I do not want the leaders of laggard enterprises to content themselves with the fact that their laggardness will be covered by the overall fulfillment of the 5-year plan in the republic. At the 26th Georgian CP Congress, when we sum up the final results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, everyone will be treated according to his deserts: victors will be given honor and respect, and those who DO NOT INSURE THE FULFILLMENT OF STATE TARGETS WILL CERTAINLY BE CALLED STRICTLY TO ACCOUNT.

One person who will be called to account is apparently Comrade K. D. Kiladze, general director of the Gruzbytkhim production association, which is showing a shortfall of more than R30 million against the 5-year plan.

We have spoken repeatedly at our plenums and aktiv meetings of the need to adopt intensive plans and insure their fulfillment, but the association's general director is satisfied with the reduced targets which he is set by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and then overfulfills them without particular effort, creating an atmosphere of illusory prosperity. Thus in 1980 the association is set a plan R1.2 million lower than this year's expected fulfillment. How can there be any question of production growth rates here? After this it is not surprising that existing production capacities for the production of detergents will have a load of only 45 percent here in the final year of the 5-year plan.

Or take another example. For 3 years now the Ministry of Chemical Industry has been reducing raw material stocks for the Gruzpolimerkonteyner production association, and then amending the plan downward, as a result of which this year alone the association will show a shortfall in output of nearly R6 million. Nor will it be working to full capacity in 1980: The draft annual plan is R3 million lower than the 5-year plan target. The situation is particularly unsatisfactory at the Tsulukidze Polimerkonteyner plant.

It is obviously high time that the Tsulukidzevskiy Raykom and our republic organs in conjunction with the Ministry of Chemical Industry adopted effective measures to stabilize that enterprise's work. We must not "manage" in this way any more.

Another production association of the same ministry--the Gruzgornokhimprom Association--is working as hard as it can, seeking out more and more new reserves for increasing production and improving efficiency. This is yielding results: This year the association will already have overfulfilled the 5-year plan target, and next year it will produce additional output above the 5-year plan to the tune of more than R1 million. I am sure that if the comrades try they will find still more reserves. Such successes occur when new machinery and improved technology are introduced systematically, progressive types of product are adopted and maximum use is made of internal reserves for economic growth.

The struggle to increase the volume and growth rate of industrial production and improve its efficiency must be waged on a wide front--in every sector and every region and production collective, at every place of work. With this in view the Council of Ministers and relevant ministries and departments in the republic must elaborate a precise action program whose implementation will insure that laggardness is overcome first and foremost in such important sectors as the power industry, machine building, chemicals and nonferrous metallurgy.

We have already spoken more than once of the fact that good contacts with union ministries have been established in the republic recently. In 1976-1979 about 15 resolutions were adopted by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers with the participation of union ministries for the development of various sectors, and of course in each specific instance appropriate instructions have been issued to ministries. But unfortunately not all these resolutions are being fulfilled with the necessary effectiveness. Sectorial departments of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers must adopt more effective measures to insure the fulfillment of the resolutions which have been adopted and the resolution of both immediate and long-term tasks.

It is particularly important to improve the management of the numerous enterprises in machine-building sectors, whose numbers and significance are growing all the time. Despite the absence of union republic subdepartments for the management of union enterprise located on the republic's territory, we must seek and find the best solutions for improving management structure. At the present stage it is obviously necessary to increase the role and responsibility of departments of the Council of Ministers and local party and soviet organs in the work of enterprises of union subordination. It is necessary to give them more flexible help in overcoming difficulties which arise, to monitor their work everywhere, to analyze the state of affairs and adopt effective and systemic measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings, to give an appropriate assessment of economic leaders' activity and to go the Central Committee Bureau with concrete proposals.

Here we must speak of the work of TRANSPORT. This question, in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words, has become particularly acute.

At our plenums and aktiv meetings we almost always severely criticize the work of transport facilities, particularly railroad transport. Last May there was a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of workers on the Transcaucasian Railroad convened by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Ministry of Railways. A resolution was adopted by the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers on measures to further develop our railroad.

We set the railroad leadership the task of resolutely strengthening labor and production discipline, creating an atmosphere of implacability toward those who violate discipline and insuring the unconditional observance of safety in the movement of trains. However, matters are only being rectified slowly here.

The Central Committee plenum must demand from railroad chief Comrade L. G. Vardosanidze, all leadership workers and primary party organizations on the Transcaucasian main line and all party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms that they impose exemplary order in their work and insure the fulfillment of measures elaborated by the party and economic aktiv meeting.

However, today we must discuss not only railroad transport, but transportation in general, including the work of the Ministry of Motor Transport and the Georgian civil Aviation Administration, where there are also many serious shortcomings. There is a great deal of idle time during loading operations, poor use is made of freight capacity and empty runs are not being reduced. A check has shown that more than 55 percent of trucks checked are traveling the republic's highways unloaded, which has resulted in the expenditure of more than 21,000 tons of fuel over the year, according to figures which are far from complete.

The standard of passenger service is still low.

In the first 11 months of this year instances of freight failing to arrive intact during transportation by all types of transport more than doubled compared with the same period last year.

The task is to insure that our transport departments and the republic's Gosplan show deeper concern for long-term problems in the development and rational utilization of transportation facilities, seeking, as our party's Central Committee demands, better coordination in the work of all forms of transport as the country's unified transport system.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum devoted great attention to questions of CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION and the need for the even greater concentration of material and technical resources and capital investments on construction projects nearing completion and particularly the important ones, a reduction in the number of projects under construction at one time, an increase in the effectiveness of capital investments and bringing uncompleted construction down to the established norms. Here it was stressed that the USSR Gosplan leadership must be very firm in defending state interests. This demand must be applied equally to the republic's Gosplan and the bank for financing capital investments.

Today we can note with satisfaction that our appropriate organs are thoroughly examining the list of newly commenced construction projects and the decision to incorporate new projects in the plan is only being taken where there is a special need.

In general over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the level of uncompleted construction in relation to the volume of capital investments fell by 21 percent, but it is still 89 percent on average in the republic. In the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Ministry of Highways, the Tbilisi City Soviet, the Ministry of Forestry, Gruzneft, Chiaturmarganets, Gruzugol, the Rzutavi metallurgical plant and social organizations the volume of uncompleted construction exceeded 150-200 percent on 1 November. The leaders of those ministries, departments and enterprises must adopt the most resolute measures to complete projects which have been started and commission capacities as soon as possible. [paragraph continues]

I think we in the party Central Committee must also have a very attentive look at how that figure of 150-200 percent comes about. I am sure that such a high percentage can largely be explained by the fact that we simply have no accurate accounting: There is no stage-by-stage monitoring of what is being done and where. I repeat, we must take a very close look at all this.

We must not overlook cases where new enterprises have begun to operate but questions of supplying them with cadres, raw materials and machinery have not been thought out thoroughly and in full. As a result of this the Gardabani roofing paper plant, the Zugdidi china plant, the Rustavi plasterboard partitions plant, housing construction combines in Sukhumi, Bzybi, Gori and others are still continuing to work far below full capacity.

Another example. With a view to developing the base of the Ministry of Construction, construction and installation work worth R155 million was carried out in the ninth and 10th 5-year plans, including R56 million from the resources of the Georgian Republic. As a result of this alone fixed production capital here increased 89 percent. But we have not obtained the necessary return on this in the ministry. Throughout this period the average annual growth rate in industrial output has totaled only 4.1 percent and the increase in the volume of work carried out has not exceeded 2-3 percent on average.

In channeling material and human resources primarily toward the creation of its own base--and sometimes this was done at the expense of other projects--the Ministry of Construction, we will state frankly, did not act in the state's interests. Moreover no concern was shown for training cadres and staffing the base fully in order to insure that it could be used efficiently.

The construction of all the projects named above was embarked on with equally untrained cadres to run them and without the necessary preliminary organizational work to staff them. Why does this happen? Why did they release money for these construction projects--important and even priority projects as they may be--if they were not sure that the capacities being commissioned would operate at full strength and provide the necessary output in the time laid down?

Such an irresponsible attitude toward important state affairs must not be tolerated. Those who permit themselves to do so, including those who fulfill the functions of client in capital construction, must be called to order.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his speech, whatever sector of work you take, you will see tremendous potentials, tremendous reserves for successful progress everywhere. Of course, this also applies to the problem of supplying the population with foodstuffs.

A very important reserve here, to take our republic, is the most complete utilization of the production capacities of livestock enterprises. Surely it is not permissible for the capacities of state complexes for milk production and rearing heifers to be only 45 percent utilized--and even less than this on interfarm complexes?

Every measure must be adopted to insure that projects being commissioned work at full capacity and produce output in full accordance with the planned target. This is a very important party task of real state importance for all ministries, departments and party and soviet organs involved with the production of livestock products.

It is obviously time to call to strict party account construction workers who do not hand over enterprises on time, workers in the feed concentrates industry who deliver poor-quality fodder, workers on water resources and fuel and energy organs who are incapable of providing a poultry unit with a timely supply of water, electricity and fuel and, first and foremost, those leaders of the poultry-raising sector who are incapable of organizing efficient work at enterprises.

Serious concern is aroused by the state of affairs in such an important sector for the republic as viticulture. We have said that according to predictions the gulf in the fulfillment of the state procurement plan over the 5 years will be 100,000-120,000 tons of grapes. However, the potential exists to eliminate this gulf by means of better organization of grape purchases from the population.

Of course, our main reserve lies in socially owned farms. That is why we must increase grape production as much as possible on kolkhozes and sovkhoses first and foremost by improving the cultivation of plantations and stepping up the struggle against hail damage, diseases and pests and therefore insure the fulfillment of the plan not only for 1980, but for the whole 5-year plan period. The success of our entire national economy largely depends on this. An important role will be played by the decision of union organs to increase--by approximately 20 percent--purchase prices for the main industrial varieties of grapes; these prices will be introduced beginning with this year.

We still have a long way to go to improve the quality of agricultural products. L. I. Brezhnev spoke very well about this at the plenum, noting that you will probably find few sectors where the end results are so dependent on quality.

We are carrying out some work in this direction and some results have been achieved. But there are still many losses and cases of a reduction in the quality of many types of agricultural products, particularly fruit and vegetables. According to the Georgian SSR social product balance sheet, losses of agricultural products ON THE PRODUCERS' FARMS during storage and also from cattle plague and deaths of adult productive livestock totaled R73 million in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Obviously if you look a little more deeply the losses will be two to three times this. And how much we lose during the harvesting of vegetables, fruit and other agricultural products and in transporting it and storage at PROCESSING ENTERPRISES! Unfortunately these losses are not calculated in the Samtrest, Chaygruziya or the Gruzkonservprom. Neither the Ministry of Food Industry nor the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry has such statistics.

But a check carried out by the People's Control Committee in the systems of the republic's Ministry of Food Industry and the Tsekavshiri [union of consumer cooperatives] showed that in many regions fruit and vegetables delivered to reception centers at processing enterprises are unloaded anyhow, in bulk, are left out in the open on the enterprises' territory for a long time and, of course, spoil.

Very many examples could be cited here. Thus at the Ministry of Food Industry's Kareli fruit and berry wines plant 40 tons of apples became unfit for use and 120 tons of fruit were lying about in water and mud. The necessary conditions for the reception and storage of raw materials and materials do not exist at the Khashuri and Dusheti canning plants, the Tkviavi and Gori fruit and berry wines plants and certain other enterprises in the system.

There are great losses of valuable produce at the Lilo fruit and vegetable combine of the Agrarian-Industrial-Trade Association, where last year about 3,000 tons of onions, more than 1,100 tons of potatoes and over 1,200 tons of cabbage were spoiled last year. Comrade D. D. Magalashvili must give well-founded explanations on all these questions.

Certain ministries and their administrative and production subdepartments sometimes do not look beyond insignificant questions in the bustle of daily affairs to see the long-term, large-scale problems, fail to predict a possible situation and do not prepare appropriate resolutions. They are therefore taken unawares, after which begin feverish attempts to find a way out of the situation which has arisen; this often causes considerable damage to the national economy. The main problem in this chain is the shortage of capacities in the processing industry, which for the last few years has curbed the output of agricultural products. Not only is the Ministry of Food Industry to blame for the wastage of products, but also a number of other departments, including certain agricultural organs which often seek to avoid responsibility.

Just such a situation has arisen in connection with the sale and processing of citrus fruits. The citrus growers worked famously, as they say, and gathered in a very rich harvest, and then those who were to store, transport and process the fruit turned out to be totally unprepared.

The Ministry of Agriculture, not being able to store the harvested fruit itself even for the shortest time, is concerned above all with how to dispose of it as quickly as possible. Transportation organizations, citing the lack of freight cars and fuel, although they have recently rectified matters slightly, decline responsibility for the fact that perishable goods are delayed. Finally, the Ministry of Food Industry, covering itself by saying that it does not have the capacities for processing such a large quantity of citrus fruit, awaits instructions "from above," calculating on the party Central Committee and the Republic Council of Ministers finding a way out of the situation and adopting the necessary measures!

One would like Comrades Sh. M. Etsadashvili, T. N. Davitashvili, L. G. Vardosanidze and R. Kh. Kontselidze, who hold very high positions in our party organization and our republic, to display greater independence and work with long-term vision and concern for tomorrow.

The uninterrupted supply of food products to the population depends to a great extent on efficient and well-organized work by the MINISTRY OF FOOD INDUSTRY system. We spoke of the disproportions which exist in that sector and prospects for its development at the recent party and economic aktiv meeting. Therefore I will only say that in the food industry questions of further increasing the production of a number of important types of products, including canned fruit and vegetables, vegetable oil, wine and certain other types of product, are being resolved only slowly. There is a need to extend industrial bread baking to cover the rural population more widely, and it is necessary to increase the production of beer and nonalcoholic beverages. The problem of the more rational organization of the production of essential oil products has not been resolved. The Gosplan in conjunction with the Ministry of Food Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture must be instructed to prepare well-founded proposals on this question and submit them for examination by the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the Republic Council of Ministers. In my view the Council of Ministers and Comrade Z. A. Pataridze have in the past correctly posed the question of the need to improve the structure of the Ministry of Food Industry. This question has become urgent, because in recent years the sector's economic potential has increased extraordinarily, and intrasectorial and intersectorial relations in the republic's food complex have become much more complicated. There is an obvious need to think about improving the management and structure of such leading sectors as tea growing, winemaking and so forth. All of this will help increase the efficiency of economic management and significantly reduce losses of raw materials and finished products.

A major role in satisfying the population's growing food requirements belongs to the MEAT AND DAIRY INDUSTRY, which also has unexploited reserves for improving the supply to the population of vitally important food products, extending the range of products and improving their quality. Tremendous losses take place here too. Recently, together with Comrade A. O. Movsesyan, we investigated this question and established that approximately 15-20 percent of the most valuable produce is wasted. Here too the ministry, Central Committee sections, the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan and relevant scientific research institutes must take a very serious and attentive look at what must be done to resolve this urgent problem.

In view of the limited nature of meat resources such an important sector of the national economy as the FISH INDUSTRY acquires particular significance for the republic. In this connection we have serious complaints against the Gruzrybprom production association, which accounts for 97.5 percent of all the output from the republic's fish industry. Nonetheless, output is falling here from year to year, and this at a time when a 41.5-percent increase in the volume of production was planned for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

We do not leave out of our reckoning those objective factors which hinder the further development of the fish industry in the republic, but there are equally serious subjective reasons, to which the leadership of the Gruzrybprom and first and foremost Comrade O. G. Abesadze must turn their attention. It is necessary to open up more rapidly the very rich potentials of internal reservoirs, those really inexhaustible sources for supplying fresh fish and valuable fish products to the population, and to devote serious attention to the secondary processing of fish. This is new ground for us and unfortunately nobody in the republic is involved in it.

THUS THE PROBLEM OF AN ALL-ROUND INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS, IMPROVING THEIR QUALITY AND INSURING AN UNINTERRUPTED SUPPLY TO THE POPULATION IS PARTICULARLY URGENT FOR US. The success of this task now depends on how energetically and with what awareness of the importance of this task working people in the fields and livestock units and processing industry workers set about it.

It was noted at the plenum that the Central Committee is disturbed by interruptions in the supply of certain INDUSTRIAL GOODS to the population. Although the volume of consumer goods production is growing, demands on their quality and range, as Leonid Ilich remarked, are clearly outstripping what industry can offer.

We in the Central Committee are also concerned by this, because although the production of consumer goods in the republic, as throughout the country, has increased considerably in recent years, a number of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises are systematically failing, to the tune of many millions of rubles, to meet plan targets for the production of cultural and consumer goods, household goods and goods in mass demand.

The Georgian CP Central Committee and Republic Council of Ministers resolution on increasing the output of consumer goods adopted in 1977 in accordance with the decision of union organs is being poorly fulfilled. It was planned to increase the production of 153 varieties of consumer goods but in practice in the first 10 months of the year the plan was only fulfilled for 77 articles. There is reason for expressing serious fears that annual and 5-year targets will be wrecked. Thus, in comparison with the same period last year, the production of cultural and consumer and household goods has fallen at the Zestafoni Gruzkabel plant (10 percent), the Tbilisi Elektroizolit plant (73.3 percent), the electric welding equipment plant (18.7 percent) and the Batumi Bytmash plant (50.5 percent). [paragraph continues]

This position on the part of those enterprises' leaders can only be assessed as inadequate understanding of the social essence and general political significance of the production of goods for the people. Here their attitude toward this task is as if toward an extra load, a task of secondary importance. So it is left to take care of itself. At most enterprises of union jurisdiction there is no specific subdepartment or official responsible for the output of consumer goods. Design and production and technical services and many scientific research subdepartments are scarcely involved with these articles at all.

A large proportion of the consumer goods produced in the republic fall to the lot of LIGHT INDUSTRY enterprises, so they have a great responsibility here. In recent years much has been done to increase the volume of output and improve the quality of articles, and positive changes have been noted. It is therefore all the more intolerable that in the ministry system, plan targets for the production of many important products are constantly wrecked.

There is no doubt that Comrade G. P. Gantsemlidze is a good economic leader and organizer, but we must draw his attention to serious omissions in the production of goods in high demand and suggest that he adopt resolute measures to rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

We must also increase the responsibility of material and technical supply organs for the fulfillment of plans for the delivery of raw and other materials for the production of these goods. An important role in increasing the volume of output belongs to planning, finance and banking organs, institutions of the State Committee for Standards, the Product Quality and Trade Inspectorate and also people's control organs. What we need here is not separate actions by each of these organs but a comprehensive approach with interdependence and coordination in all of this work. We expect from these organs concrete, economically substantiated proposals for increasing the output and improving the quality of consumer goods and producing new types on the basis of the more efficient utilization of internal economic resources. All of this must be taken into account by Comrades P. A. Ananiashvili, A. I. Busdze, V. A. Pateyshvili, N. A. Giorgobiani, O. V. Meladze and other comrades.

LOCAL INDUSTRY has great potential for producing and expanding the range of consumer goods. However, what has been done is obviously not enough, although the rate of increase in industrial output there is not bad. It is no accident that Leonid Ilich noted that local industry, consumer cooperatives and soviets and their standing commissions must tackle the production of consumer goods much more thoroughly and--the main thing--enterprisingly.

Unfortunately, we are aware of no such enterprise in the work of our Ministry of Local Industry, where qualitative indicators are still low and there is a systematic failure to meet the targets for the production of the most important types of goods, especially cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances, agricultural implements, furniture, plastic goods and objects produced from local raw materials. The 10-month plan for the production of 51 types of consumer goods was fulfilled for only 14 types. Thus the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers instruction to increase consumer goods production in this ministry is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. Today we must warn Comrade M. K. Magradze, the minister, and his deputies, who are personally responsible for the fulfillment of that resolution, that no one is allowed to display that kind of attitude toward superior organs' decision.

How right was the November plenum to remark that the consumer ultimately judges both the quantity and quality of output by what he sees and can buy in the store. But in our republic the growth rate of RETAIL TRADE AND CONSUMER SERVICES does not meet the population's purchasing power and demands.

In the first 3 years and 10 months of the 5-year plan industry and agriculture failed to supply the market with R51 million of staple foodstuffs and R166 million on nonfood goods, much of which was accounted for by the ministries of light and local industry.

Trade organizations are also much to blame--they fail to display due persistence, efficiency and commercial sharpness in selling the market stocks issued to them. Work with suppliers must be improved, the market conditions must be studied, the demand for particular goods must be forecast and possible disruptions in goods receipts must be forestalled in good time.

We have still not achieved a sharp improvement in the organization of trade in the retail network and public catering. The proportion of stores switched to progressive forms of work totaled 28.9 percent in state trade at the beginning of the year, as against the countrywide average of 39.3 percent. We expect from trade workers not only high-quality service to the customer but also high efficiency in the work of the whole system.

It must be said right now that the struggle to fulfill the intensive, but realistic, 5-year plan socioeconomic program must be waged not only at the sectorial management levels but also territorially--in the individual regions of the republic.

In most regions of the republic industry will develop in 1980 at higher rates than were outlined by the 5-year plan. At the same time we are worried by the fact that a gap is appearing between industrial production growth rates and the 5-year plan target in the Abkhazskaya ASSR, Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Rustavi, Gori and Zugdidi, and Gurdzhaanskiy, Zugdidskiy, Borzhomskiy, Zestafonskiy, Bolnisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Sachkderskiy and other rayons.

In this connection the party and soviet organs of these and other laggard regions must in the near future investigate the reasons for the failure to meet the 5-year-plan targets in terms of industrial production volumes and growth rates, seek out additional potential and take measures aimed at making up, as far as possible, for the lag in each region. And here it is necessary to proceed from the role assigned to industry in improving the territorial proportions of social production for the Georgian SSR as a whole, increasing the socioeconomic potential of certain administrative territorial units and resolving urgent tasks of their economic and cultural growth.

WE ONCE AGAIN SEE THE PERSISTENT QUEST FOR AND MOST EFFICIENT USE OF EXISTING RESERVES AS THE MAIN WAY OF SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLING THE PLANNED TASKS. Such reserves exist in every sector and at every enterprise, in all regions and at every level of the economy. They lie in scientific and technical progress, in improving production, labor and management techniques and organization and in making fuller use of production capital and capacities and thrifty use of raw and other materials, energy resources and manpower.

These reserves lie in the increasing volumes of procurements of tea, grapes, citrus fruits and other agricultural raw materials processed by industry, in improving the utilization of capacities at existing enterprises, in insuring the timely commissioning and expediting the startup of new production capacities, in the hydroelectric power industry, in the chemical, machine-building, light and food industries, in progressive structural shifts in the range of output and in improving its quality.

Great, as yet unused reserves lie in RAISING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, although in the last few years the republic has achieved quite good results and has been among the leaders of the country in terms of this indicator. However, in our republic there are still leaders who have obviously not fully realized that labor productivity growth is the initial condition for social progress. Otherwise how are we to explain the fact that the level of labor productivity in 181 enterprises in the republic decreased over the first 11 months of the year compared with the same period last year? It is unclear how the leaders of the Ministry of the Timber and Wood processing Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to agriculture can tolerate the fact that between 20 and 41 percent of enterprises within their systems have decreased labor productivity!

The republic Gosplan and State Committee for Labor, along with the relevant ministries and enterprises, must investigate why this situation has been created with regard to labor productivity and must outline and implement specific measures to surmount the lag in accordance with the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic council of ministers resolution adopted on this question last year. The leaders of the relevant ministries and enterprises that are failing to insure that the labor productivity growth targets are fulfilled must answer for this personally. I think we on the Central Committee should personally look into things with each such leader.

THE UTILIZATION OF EXISTING AND THE FASTER STARTUP OF NEWLY COMMISSIONED FIXED CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION CAPACITIES has a decisive influence on the dynamics of labor productivity and return on capital and there are considerable reserves here also. The loading of production capacities has actually deteriorated in a number of sectors and at a number of enterprises; in particular, this has happened in the production of steel, nitrogenous fertilizers, nylon fiber and so forth. Indicators are intolerably low at a number of machine-building enterprises: only 63 percent of capacities at the Sukhumi gas apparatus plant are under load, while the figure for Potielektroapparat is 56 percent. An absolutely intolerable situation prevails in housebuilding combines, the average indicator there is no more than 38-52 percent.

In many enterprises there is great IDLE TIME IN EQUIPMENT, MACHINES AND MACHINERY AND THE SHIFT INDEX IS LOW.

Poor use is still being made of production capacities in agriculture, construction, transportation and communications and at consumer and municipal services facilities.

An important reserve for increasing production efficiency remains THE STRUGGLE AGAINST LOSSES AND THE ECONOMICAL USE OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS, FUEL AND ENERGY. This is especially important for our republic since Georgia's national economy is highly materials-intensive.

Therefore the attention of all our party and economic organs must constantly center on the problem of the policy of thrift. For often the reason for a shortage of material resources is not so much that they are lacking, as that our economic leaders are squandering them.

Something that is closely connected with the policy of thrift is the problem of the STRUGGLE AGAINST LOSSES, which are also the result of a careless attitude toward available resources and the material wealth already produced. The total losses recorded in the balance of the republic's social product amounted to R148 million in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Over the same period we lost more than R58 million merely as a result of the writing off of projects halted by construction shortcomings.

Those are the losses statistical organs take into account in drawing up the balance of the republic's social product. But there are losses that, despite all our demands, are not covered by accounting; the accounting of expenditure and losses of material resources has still not been organized. Neither Gosplan nor Gossnab has taken practical steps in this direction and they are failing to monitor the use of material resources.

Considerable reserves for increasing social production efficiency in our republic exist in the sphere of making more RATIONAL USE OF WORKTIME in enterprises and economic organizations. It is a question of further strengthening production, technological and labor discipline. We have done much in this direction, however, there are still a great many unsolved problems in strengthening labor discipline in industry and in improving on this basis the utilization of worktime. Unfortunately the situation has actually deteriorated this year in certain sectors and in terms of certain indicators.

The task is to heighten leaders' responsibility for the state of labor discipline. We have repeatedly spoken of this and adopted special decisions on this score, but certain leaders of party, soviet and economic organs are still displaying the same old attitude of inertia toward questions connected with the struggle to strengthen labor discipline. Obviously, in this area too we need to improve the monitoring of the decisions adopted and call strictly to account those who fail to fulfill them.

THE RAISING OF OUTPUT QUALITY is a great and indeed inexhaustible reserve.

Particular attention must be paid to improving basic, technically complex types of output that reflect our industry's high standard, rather than secondary goods. As happens in enterprises that seek comparatively easy ways of increasing the quantity of goods in the top [quality] category. I would like to see electric locomotives, agricultural machines, series-produced machine tools, the majority of instruments, other important types of goods and, of course, consumer goods represented among the two thousand descriptions of article bearing the state seal of quality produced by the republic's industry.

Enterprises in sectors such as chemistry, electrical engineering, machine-tool building, instrument making, agricultural machine building and so forth are still lagging behind the unionwide average in terms of the percentage of output in the top quality category.

In the concluding year of the 5-year plan the republic's industry must raise the percentage of output in the top quality category to 20 percent--that is, it must produce R333 million more of it than is planned this year. That is why ministries and departments, enterprises, and also our autonomous formations, cities and rayons must right now start elaborating practical measures aimed at fulfilling the specific targets for the production of output in the top quality category in 1980.

THUS QUALITY CONTROL MUST BE ORGANIZED AT EVERY LEVEL, IN BOTH THE SECTOR AND THE TERRITORY, INSURING NOT ONLY THE ABSOLUTE FULFILLMENT BUT ALSO THE OVERFULFILLMENT OF THE PLANS FOR PRODUCING HIGH-QUALITY OUTPUT.

The attention of party and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must constantly center on the struggle for economy and thrift and against all kinds of losses in the national economy. [paragraph continues]

Evidence of just how much can result from work in this direction and just how many unexploited reserves there are in our republic is provided by the course of the review of efficiency in exploiting reserves for production and strengthening the policy of economy and thrift which is being carried out at the decision of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers, Council of Trade Unions, Leninist Komsomol Central Committee and People's Control Committee. Thanks to the review, and merely through intensive factors in production growth--without special material, manpower and financial outlay--the potential has been revealed for an ADDITIONAL increase of R55 million in industrial output. The uncovering of reserves in the Abkhazskaya ASSR, Kuraisi, Tkibuli and Samtredskiy, Telavskiy, Signakhskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Chkhorotskuskiy and a number of other rayons has yielded tangible results.

However, additional reserves must continue to be revealed, and this quest must be carried out in a more skilled and purposeful manner. Unfortunately the work of Zestafonskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Chokhataurskiy and certain other raykoms does not meet these demands.

We cannot be satisfied with this work, since so far only R90 million of reserves for additional industrial output have been revealed. While, as has already been said, we need to find the potential for increasing output by at least R140-R150 million to be sure of fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets in terms of the increases in industrial production.

In this connection I would like to say that the good leader is not the one who, for various considerations, conceals the true potential for increasing and improving production, even if, let's suppose, the ministry as a whole is fulfilling or overfulfilling the plan targets, but the one WHO UNSWERVINGLY DIRECTS THE SECTOR TOWARD THE FULLEST UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION RESERVES AND THE MAXIMUM RETURN FROM EACH LABOR COLLECTIVE AND EACH ECONOMIC COMPONENT. It is from precisely that standpoint that we will evaluate the work of the relevant party committees, ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations at the end of this year, and also at the end of the 5-year plan. It should now no longer be so much a question of the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges, as of the ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION that will be made to increasing the republic's economic potential.

Work to reveal reserves must be expedited by noting everything down in concrete terms: WHERE, IN WHAT REGIONS AND IN WHAT ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS AN ADDITIONAL INCREASE IN OUTPUT CAN BE OBTAINED; HOW BIG AN INCREASE CAN BE OBTAINED; THROUGH WHAT INTERNAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES THE INCREASE CAN BE OBTAINED. THIS PROCESS ALSO MUST BE CONTROLLED.

The uncovering of internal reserves and the struggle for a policy of economic and thrift in the national economy must not be a short-term campaign. This work is long term, and so the efforts of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must be aimed, FIRST, at determining the main elements and sectors of this work, SECOND, at creating a unified system for revealing and utilizing reserves for increasing and improving production; THIRD at insuring active participation by labor collectives in forming intensive counterplans and in monitoring their fulfillment.

THOSE, COMRADES, ARE THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF FULFILLING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1980 AND THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE. It is our party, our civic duty to scale these heights at all costs. We attach special importance to this because the results of our economic activity each year must at the same time also be regarded as a summary of the results of work to fulfill the party Central Committee resolution on Tbilisi Gorkom, which is extremely important for the republic, and all the subsequent CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government decisions, which elaborate a comprehensive program for Soviet Georgia's faster economic and social development.

IN ALL OUR FUTURE ACTIVITY, IN ALL THE WORK OF PARTY, SOVIET, TRADE UNION, KOMSOMOL AND ECONOMIC ORGANS WE MUST PROCEED FROM THE BASIC. THE CHIEF TASK: THE STATE PLAN FOR THE GEORGIAN SSR'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1976-1980 AND THE 10TH, JUBILEE 5-YEAR PLAN MUST BE AND ABSOLUTELY WILL BE FULFILLED. [passage underlined published in upper-case boldface]

4.

For us today--and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed this at the November plenum--there is no task more important than resolutely raising to a qualitatively new level THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUR ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY. It is toward precisely this that the well-known resolutions of our party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regarding questions of improving the economic mechanism orient us.

We have to discuss the tasks stemming from these documents at the republic party-economic aktiv meeting but there are some important issues to which I would like to draw plenum participants' attention right now.

The point is that in our development we have now reached a level where even the most insignificant instances of negligence and an irresponsible attitude toward material resources are utterly intolerable.

The whole of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the November plenum is permeated by the idea that improving the administration of the economy means, above all, ENHANCING THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERS AT EVERY LEVEL FOR THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SECTOR OF WORK ENTRUSTED TO THEM. It is precisely that this is today one of the main reserves for raising production efficiency and work quality. Unfortunately, we still find leaders who are prepared to seek reserves anywhere you like, except in themselves.

We speak of our construction ministries often and this is only because any production facility begins with construction. But we know there are good shifts in this sector, this is certainly to the credit of the comrades who lead these sectors. Nevertheless, today too it must be said that Comrades N. A. Medzmariashvili and I. A. Kharatishvili and the leaders of other construction organizations and departments display an extremely negligent attitude toward economic analysis and to a certain extent even a frivolous approach to their organizations' planning and financial activity--that is, to everything that essentially determines management standards and capital construction efficiency. I would not have mentioned this from the plenum rostrum had we not already repeatedly criticized these comrades in the Central Committee Bureau. But unfortunately, comrades do not always draw the proper conclusions from criticism. This approach, if approach it can be called, costs the republic very dear. For in the current year alone more than R14 million have been allotted from the republics' budget to the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction--with R12.4 million of that going to the Ministry of Construction--to make up the deficiency in their own circulating capital. But does our budget exist to be used to pay for the inability of certain of our leaders to work in accordance with the party's demands? I hope putting the question in those terms will prompt reflection not just by Comrades Medzmariashvili and Kharatishvili alone--it applies to some extent to almost all other ministers and committee chairmen.

To organize all practical activity on a deeply scientific basis--that is the task we are now setting the leaders of every sector of our economy. We have repeatedly stressed THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS in further developing the national economy and raising social labor productivity and the quality and efficiency of all our work. And it must be noted that in the last few years the republic's scientists, our research institutes--primarily the Academy of Sciences institutes--and industrial design organization collectives have begun to gear their work more deeply and closely to national economic problems.

However, all that cannot obscure the fact that, despite the increased spending on carrying out these measures, the annual per capita economic effect of implementing them in the republic is only a little more than half the average for the country. It would be unfair to ascribe this only to the work of scientific institutions and our scientists. Although it is true that in many research organizations the elaboration of a number of questions and problems sometimes stretches over many years, it has to be said that there are also in the republic economic leaders--from ministers down to enterprise directors and chief engineers--who have still not realized the necessity of maintaining close contacts with science and utilizing its achievements.

The intensive plans for the republic's economic and social development in 1980 and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum demand the maximum mobilization of our efforts in the sphere of further raising science's efficiency and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

THE MAIN TASK IS TO BRING SCIENCE CLOSE TO PRODUCTION AND TO INSURE THE MORE FLEXIBLE AND EFFICIENT INTRODUCTION INTO PRACTICE OF ITS ACHIEVEMENTS. The inclusion of a scientific and technical component within major production subunits is highly promising from this viewpoint. Definite experience of organizing work in this way has already been accumulated in our republic. Five science and production associations are now operating in the republic, and wider use should be made of their positive experience.

Some thought must be given to ways of introducing into agriculture the existing experience of organizing science and production associations' work. This may make it possible to eliminate the bottlenecks that exist in agricultural production mechanization and, in particular, to raise the level of mechanization in tea cultivation and the harvesting of tea, vegetable crops, tobacco and other produce.

As is well known, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum raised in strong terms the question of further improving and raising the operating efficiency of the country's agrarian-industrial or, to be more accurate, FOOD COMPLEX. What must be sought, Leonid Ilich stressed, is uninterrupted, coordinated work by all links of the chain connecting the field or farmstead with the consumer. Everything here is equally important--transport and the production of packaging, the storage and processing of produce and, finally, trade.

Above all, this means that what is important for us today is not just the simple increase of a particular sector's output, so much as the way that this increase is coordinated with achieving the end result and thus with implementing the particular economic program of the intersectorial complex of which the given sector forms part.

Thus the task is to resolve comprehensively and purposefully the issues associated with administering, planning, organizing and providing material incentives for the individual elements and sectors that form the republic's food complex. There remains much for us to do to insure that our food and, still more, our agrarian-industrial complex takes shape in an ORGANIZED FASHION.

The question of IMPROVING THE STANDARD OF PLANNED LEADERSHIP OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMY is becoming especially acute today. Practice urgently demands strengthened monitoring of the fulfillment of all national economic development plans in their territorial breakdown. This task can only be resolved given the most active participation by party and soviet organs at local level, given direct interest and initiative on the part and given that they are just as responsible as ministries and departments for the situation in each enterprise and labor collective.

We must enhance the role of comprehensive territorial development plans in leading the regional economy. These plans must be the main plan document for regional leading organs. Of course, along with this, we must use every means at our disposal to enhance the role of territorial planning organs.

The subunits of the republic Gosplan Institute of Economics and Planning which are operating in Tbilisi, Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Osetia, Kutaisi, Makharadze and Zugdidi must be more extensively involved in the work to improve territorial administration of the economy. Those are substantial scientific forces. All possible support should also be given to the creation of similar subunits in the rayons of South Georgia, Telavi and Gori, after which all economic regions in the republic will have been reinforced by these bodies.

5.

Comrades! In the last few years CERTAIN METHODS HAVE TAKEN SHAPE AND A CERTAIN STYLE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY HAS BEEN DEvised in the republic's party organizations. They include the quarterly and monthly summing up of economic results at joint sessions of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. They include the pretty large number of issues of national economic importance discussed by the Central Committee. They include the activity of the representative commissions headed by members of the Central Committee Bureau and Central Committee. They include the public reviews of agricultural work and the state of agricultural crops.

However, the main thing is to insure that the decisions taken accord entirely with the tasks of further developing the national economy and are unswervingly implemented. For instance, we can in no degree be satisfied by the progress in fulfilling the Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers resolution "On Certain Measures for the Socioeconomic Development of Tianetskiy Rayon" adopted in July 1976. The resolution is certainly necessary and is dictated by life, and the measures it outlines are good. However, when, 2 years later, progress in fulfilling it was checked, it transpired that many measures had not been implemented within the planned deadlines, or were not being fully carried out. The same can be said of other resolutions adopted for many rayons.

Is there any need to say that such an attitude nullifies the particular decision's topicality and sociopolitical significance and decreases the effectiveness of the work of party organizations and leading republic organs? However, the fulfillment of the 1980 state targets and the resolution of the main socioeconomic tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum noted, demand a substantial improvement in the standard of party organizations' organizational and political work.

Many gorkoms and raykoms have accumulated rich experience of leading the economy.
[paragraph continues]

The Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Chiatura, Tkvarcheli and Batumi gorkoms work thoughtfully and purposefully in this direction, and the Telavskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Gudautskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Kobuletskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, Abashskiy, Goriyskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Lentekhskiy and many other raykoms actively seek ways of increasing agricultural production. The practice there is to hold preliminary discussions of the draft pledges of enterprises and farms, shops and farmsteads, sectors and teams. Competition by profession, the mentor movement, competitions of skill, reviews of production reserves and individual economy records are being widely disseminated. Reports from communists on their fulfillment of their duties are heard increasingly often, and so forth. But unfortunately there are also instances of a different kind. Under-assessment of the political aspect of leading enterprises' activity, disregard for people's interests and the forgetting by the leader of his educative role cause certain luckless leaders to make serious mistakes.

At one time we had no need to mention such a negative phenomenon as, for instance, the arrogance of the leaders of certain big enterprises. We are leaders, they say, we produce very necessary national economic output and so anything goes for us. But it is precisely those sentiments that in the final analysis brought about the situation where enterprises such as the Zestafoni Ferroalloy and Tbilisi machine-building plants stooped coping with the plan targets, where the moral and ethical atmosphere in those labor collectives sharply deteriorated and where enterprises that were at one time among the leaders have surrendered one position after another and slid downhill. Is there any need to say that this has adversely influenced people's mood and paralyzed their energy? This must not be brooked!

At the same time we are prepared to do our utmost to encourage enterprising leaders who constantly seek to innovate, experiment boldly and who don't just say they introduce everything progressive but actually do so. We have trusted and will continue to trust leaders like that--for when someone feels he is trusted, he seeks to work better and do more.

Primary party organizations' attention is increasingly coming to center on labor collectives' life, concerns and difficulties, the problems of economic and social development and the tasks of further improving the leadership of the national economy. This is attested by the results of the recent report-and-election campaign in primary party organizations, in whose work questions connected with intensifying the struggle to meet the targets of the 4th year and of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole have occupied a special place. The Communists analyzed focal problems of raising efficiency and quality at every level, accelerating scientific and technical progress and further increasing labor productivity.

At the same time the report-and-election meetings also revealed a number of shortcomings in organizational and political education work. Party organizations must make better use of their right to hear reports and briefings from directors, chief engineers, shop chiefs, team leaders and other administrative representatives at party committee and party bureau sessions and report meetings. The activity of foremen's councils must be intensified and work for the economic, political and legal education of middle-level leaders and the improvement of the material and moral incentives system must be stepped up.

One effective way of enhancing primary party organization's activeness is monitoring of the administration's activity. This monitoring is everyday work and must be systematic. More than 3,000 commissions for party monitoring of the administration's activity are now in operation in primary party organizations and definite experience has been accumulated. The most interesting, useful and effective forms of work should be carefully studied and generalized. For instance, the Central Committee Bureau recently approved the experience of the party committee at Akhmetskiy Rayon's Zemo-Khodasheni Viticultural Sovkhoz in further improving party monitoring of the administration's economic activity. It would be useful to give primary organizations methodological recommendations on this question.

The practice of the last few years has totally confirmed the expediency of creating working organs of the party Central Committee and local-level party committees such as standing or temporary commissions. These commissions, led, as a rule, by members of the Central Committee Bureau and members of the Central Committee and of local party committees, make it possible to focus the efforts of various departments and organizations and a range of leaders on achieving end results in a particular sphere.

However, there are still in our republic, commissions whose work yields few results and which organize their activity wrongly, becoming a kind of "understudy" to party or soviet organs.

We are pinning great hopes on the commission on questions of mechanizing manual labor set up a few months ago. It has tackled its work pretty energetically. The task is to insure that recommendations are made as swiftly as possible and that they are reflected in the republic's economic and social development plan as early as the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time life suggests that the need for a special commission disappears as soon as the problem the commission was set up to solve becomes manageable and is solved in the ordinary, working way of things. Thus a specially created department dealing with the problems of modernizing existing enterprises with the minimum capital investment is working pretty efficiently under the republic's Gosplan. In this case the corresponding republic commission led by a secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee is obviously no longer necessary.

Particular mention should be made of the work of the commissions for strengthening discipline and coordinating the struggle against negative phenomena which are now operating under all Central Committee sections and all gorkoms and raykoms, in almost all ministries and departments and at major enterprises. These commissions, created on the recommendation of the Georgian CP Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, are an instrument--extremely flexible in form and efficient in substance--for effective party leadership of the struggle against negative phenomena which makes it possible to wage that struggle every day, everywhere, on a large scale and in an organized and competent fashion.

The Central Committee Bureau often discusses questions prepared by the commissions under Central Committee departments. The Central Committee Secretariat periodically hears reports from the analogous local commissions. For instance, the commissions under Vanskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Mayakovskiy, Samtredskiy, Tsagerskiy and Chokhataurskiy raykoms reported on their activity just recently.

It is necessary to analyze profoundly the activity of these commissions, generalize their experience, reveal shortcomings, define ways of further improving this useful form of work and strengthen their coordinating role--for that is what it is, a coordinating role--in the functioning of all the services designed to impose strict order everywhere and in everything and to raise to a qualitatively new level labor, technological, contract, plan, financial and in general all party and state discipline.

This is especially necessary since cases of negligence, writeups, flimflam and protectionism have still by no means been eliminated in our republic. In the current year alone cases of writeups amounting to more than R500,000 have been discovered in Ministry of Consumer Services enterprises and associations, and the Vtorchermet, Vtortsvetmet and Gruzrybprom associations, the Tbilisi experimental metal structures plant, Gori's ferroconcrete goods plant and a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Gardabanskiy, Telavskiy, Akhalkalakskiy and certain other rayons are guilty of deception.

Mention must be made right now of the need to strengthen executive discipline. As is well known, Central Committee plenums like this one are held at the end of each economic year. It is compulsory to implement these plenums' decision aimed at successfully fulfilling the national economic plans for each year of the 5-year plan and further improving party leadership of the economy. However, by no means all the demands of the Georgian CP Central Committee 4th, 8th and 14th plenums are being implemented. For instance, the questions of using the republic's thermal waters, of developing viticulture in West Georgia and of the prospects of the Kutaisi small tractor plant are still being resolved unsatisfactorily. The full commissioning of capacities at the Vartsikhe GES-II is being delayed, fixed capital is not being commissioned smoothly in construction and so forth.

We cannot and will not tolerate this situation. People must be called most strictly to account for any failure to implement party plenum decisions, since that is nothing other than irresponsibility and a careless attitude toward their work and duties--something we have always struggled against and will continue to struggle against.

And, as always, we draw attention to the importance of monitoring the execution of the decisions adopted and insuring their implementation. These questions are connected in the closest possible way with the struggle against lawbreakers and violators of discipline and against laxity and slovenliness.

The meetings that discussed the Central Committee letter raised many important socio-economic and ideological and moral issues. Everything possible must be done to insure that communists' valuable, businesslike proposals aimed at strengthening law and order are implemented as much as possible and to eliminate shortcomings and omissions in the work of internal affairs organs, the prosecutor's office, the courts and other administrative organs.

In all our work to successfully complete the 5-year plan and fulfill the tasks defined by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum we must rely on our party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic aktiv.

Our trade unions and our Komsomol have much to do to insure a new, higher level in the whole matter of socialist competition, which must be oriented toward qualitative indicators and the struggle to fulfill counterplans and successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum expressed thanks to the armed forces servicemen who selflessly helped rural working people. Today we want to thank the servicemen of the Red Banner Transcaucasus military and border districts for their great, businesslike assistance to the republic's working people in resolving many national economic issues.

Our immediate tasks and the main directions of all organizational, mass political and ideological work at the present stage is to bring home to all party organizations, every Communist and all the working people the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the theses and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the materials of the second USSR Supreme Soviet Session and to devote to them special classes within the system of working people's political enlightenment and economic education, closely gearing our explanatory work to each labor collective's practical tasks.

MAY EVERY WORKING PERSON IN THE REPUBLIC FULLY REALIZE ALL THE SOCIALIST SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS PERSONAL LABOR AND TAKE A WORTHY PLACE IN THE NATIONWIDE STRUGGLE TO FULFILL THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS. FOR NEXT YEAR, AS LEONID BREZHNEV HAS SAID, IS NOT ONLY THE CONCLUDING YEAR OF THE PRESENT 5-YEAR PLAN BUT ALSO THE BASE ON WHICH THE NEXT 5-YEAR PLAN IS BUILT.

Comrades!

The 4th year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, 1979, is coming to an end. We are entering the new year of 1980. THIS IS A SPECIAL YEAR, THE YEAR OF THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN'S BIRTH, A YEAR OF ACTIVE PREPARATION FOR THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS. And this obliges us to work in a special, shock, Leninist fashion in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

Fittingly greating the 26th CPSU Congress and marking it with new labor achievements and graphic new victories in economic and cultural buidling not only mean fulfilling and overfulfilling the 5-year plan targets. EVERY COLLECTIVE, EVERY COMMUNIST, EVERY CITIZEN MUST PREPARE FITTING LABOR GIFTS FOR THE CONGRESS. THIS PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT HAS ALREADY EMERGED IN THE REPUBLIC AND IS GROWING AND EXPANDING.

For instance, before the opening day of the congress Kutaisi's motor vehicle builders intend to produce a new specialized agricultural vehicle and Poti's shipbuilders the first ship in the new Albatros series of liners. The Inguri GEST construction workers intend to report the commissioning of the fifth unit. The construction workers of large-scale chemical projects in Rustavi want to commission ahead of schedule capacities for producing electronic manganese dioxide. We have no doubt that, given great aid from republic organs and union ministries, this patriotic initiative by leading collectives will be turned into real practical deeds.

The contribution by the collectives of Soviet Georgia's plants and factories, molkhozes and sovkhozes, design and construction organizations and research institutes to the common purse of the Soviet people's labor deeds must be WEIGHTY, TANGIBLE AND IMPRESSIVE-- THAT WILL BE THE BEST LABOR REPORT TO OUR LENINIST PARTY'S 26TH CONGRESS.

The masses' living creativity, nationwide enthusiasm, a new upsurge of activeness by the broadest strata of the working people and a readiness and unshakable determination on their part to fulfill the party's majestic plans and seek persistently to achieve the set goal--that will be the best manifestation of our people's since of patriotism and internationalism.

Allow me, dear comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that Georgia's communists and all the republic's working people will do everything possible to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan and implement Lenin's plans, and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor victories and glorious new achievements for the good of our Soviet motherland, to the glory of the great Lenin's party and in the name of the triumph of communism!

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CITED ON ARRESTS OF DISSIDENTS

LD181147 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "USSR--Dissidents: Wave of Arrests"]

[Text] According to Amnesty International, widespread arrests are taking place in the Soviet Union. Amnesty International reports that 40 people have apparently been arrested in the past 3 months for "nonviolent exercise of human rights." According to Amnesty, at least two dissidents have been confined to psychiatric hospitals. Father Dmitriy Dushko, 59, a leader of the dissident Orthodox movement was also arrested yesterday. His home and the homes of leaders of the Committee for the Defense of Believers--Engineer Viktor Kapitanchuk, Yevgeniy Nikolayev and Mrs Alla Ovchinkova--were searched.